

JACKSONVILLE Woodlands

Historic Natural Park & Trail System

Education

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS
DEPOSITORY ITEM

JUN 12 2000

CLEMSON
LIBRARY



GENERAL MANAGEMENT PLAN



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2012 with funding from
LYRASIS Members and Sloan Foundation

<http://archive.org/details/generalmanagemen00jack>

The Jacksonville Woodlands is cooperatively managed through a partnership agreement among the following agencies and organizations:



The City of Jacksonville



Jackson County Parks



Southern Oregon Land Conservancy



The Bureau of Land Management



The Jacksonville Woodlands Association

This document was produced through a cooperative effort of the above partners with technical assistance provided by:



Rivers, Trails, & Conservation Assistance Program (RTCA)
National Park Service, US Department of the Interior

BACKGROUND

It all began in the fall of 1989 when a 'For Sale' sign appeared on the Beekman property off Laurelwood Drive. Shortly thereafter two development applications were filed with the City. Concern arose over the changes the sale of this property and future subdivisions would bring to Jacksonville. The potential subdivisions could change the character of the immediate neighborhood and eliminate valuable recreation resources enjoyed by many people.

In November, a small group of concerned citizens gathered together to consider how they could address these concerns. The immediate goal was to acquire the Beekman Woods by raising the money needed for its purchase, establishing a conservation easement held by the Southern Oregon Land Conservancy (SOLC), and then donating the land to the City of Jacksonville. The group's long term objective was to explore similar possibilities with other lands surrounding the City in an effort to preserve the scenic backdrop of the Woodlands. This was the beginning of a movement that would develop into the Jacksonville Woodlands Association (JWA), a non-profit organization dedicated to maintaining Jacksonville's National Historic Landmark District designation by preserving the "rural flavor" which characterizes the community. Their mission includes protecting the heritage and historic landscapes that define Jacksonville, thus preserving a quality of life for present and future generations.

The JWA's first goal was to acquire and preserve, in its natural state, the 22-acre Beekman Woods property. They saw the Woodlands as a place that provides the City with a scenic backdrop and open space for recreation. Because of strong local and regional support the JWA soon expanded its mission to include public protection for a band of natural woodlands and hiking trails surrounding Jacksonville, which has come to be known as the Jacksonville Woodlands Historic Natural Park and Trail System.

The JWA spent over nine years acquiring land, negotiating easements, and developing partnerships between stakeholders and land managers to protect and conserve these woodlands and to provide non-motorized recreation opportunity for residents and visitors. In 1997, under the leadership of Phil Gahr and Larry Smith, the JWA submitted an application to the National Park Service's Rivers, Trails, and Conservation Assistance (RTCA) program for technical assistance. The application was successful and this document is the result of the RTCA's planning assistance.

This General Management Plan is the result of a cooperative planning process that was open to the public. A 17 member advisory committee consisting of all the major stakeholders provided invaluable assistance throughout the project. The following advisory committee members participated in many meetings and generously contributed their time and expertise.

Advisory Committee Members (in alphabetical order):

Kay Atwood
Joyce Coleman
John Dodero
Phil Gahr
Terisa Gallagher-Hill
Alan Horobin
Paul Kangas
Dan Kellogg
Paul Korbolic
Linda Mounts
Genivieve Rasmussen
Donna Schatz
Elwin Sire
Larry Smith
Fred Tomlins
Clara Wendt
Paul Wyntergreen

Jacksonville History Services
Jacksonville City Council
City of Jacksonville
Jacksonville Woodlands Association
Bureau of Land Management
Jacksonville Woodlands Association
Jacksonville City Forester
Southern Oregon Land Conservancy
Jackson County Parks
Mounts Consulting Group
Bureau of Land Management
Jacksonville City Council
Jacksonville Woodlands Association
Jacksonville Woodlands Association
Bureau of Land Management
Jacksonville Citizen
City of Jacksonville

With technical assistance provided by:

Bryan Bowden
Stephen Bowes

National Park Service - Rivers, Trails and
Conservation Assistance Program
National Park Service - Rivers, Trails and
Conservation Assistance Program

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

It is no wonder the residents of the historic community of Jacksonville have worked together the past decade to protect the wooded hillsides surrounding their community. The Jacksonville Woodlands is an area rich in cultural history and natural resources. Residents and visitors alike cherish its scenic value and the close to home opportunity to hike in the woods. The Jacksonville Woodlands Association, formed in 1989, has been working to acquire land, build trails and secure land protection agreements. Until now, however, there has never been a comprehensive plan for how the Woodlands will be managed and developed. This General Management Plan (GMP) sets forth the communities' vision and goals for the Woodlands, describes natural and cultural resource values, explains why those resources are significant and lists the guidelines and recommendations to achieve the vision.

The GMP has several sections beginning with the "Resource Inventory" which is a description of the natural and cultural resource values of the woodlands. These resources are the main focus of the GMP to achieve goals related to conservation, recreation and interpretation.

The "Management Plan of Action" offers specific actions for managing the Woodlands' resources. It covers operations, management areas, recreation policy, interpretation, facilities, trails and fire policy. More importantly, this section describes the partnership that must come together to implement these actions and deal with the day to day operational issues.

The "Conclusions and Recommendations" section is based on a planning process that included statements of purpose and significance, developing management goals and describing desired future conditions. Specific action items are listed that will be implemented through the cooperation of all the Woodlands partners. These recommendations fall under the following general categories:

- ◆ Protection for a band of natural woodlands surrounding Jacksonville
- ◆ Management, maintenance and oversight
- ◆ Partnerships and fundraising
- ◆ Land acquisition, conservation easements, etc.
- ◆ Maintenance of non-motorized public access
- ◆ Educational and interpretive opportunities
- ◆ Coordination with citizen groups
- ◆ Control of non-native and invasive plants
- ◆ Preserve habitat for native animal species
- ◆ Maintenance of 'Good Neighbor' policy
- ◆ Minimize user conflicts
- ◆ Encourage ethical behavior
- ◆ Separate uses
- ◆ Fire prevention/management

This plan lays the framework for the seamless management of the Jacksonville Woodlands with a unified vision and cooperation of all the agencies and organizations committed to its protection for generations to come.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION	1
PLANNING & PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT	1
WOODLANDS BOUNDARY	4
WOODLANDS PURPOSE AND GOALS	7
PURPOSE	7
SIGNIFICANCE	7
MANAGEMENT GOALS	8
DESIRED FUTURE CONDITIONS	8
RESOURCE INVENTORY	9
CULTURAL RESOURCES	9
Pre-Settlement History	9
European Settlement	9
Gold Mining in Rich Gulch	10
National Historic Landmark District Designation	11
Management Issues	12
NATURAL RESOURCES	13
Plant Life	13
<i>Sensitive Plants</i>	16
<i>Management Issues</i>	17
Wildlife	18
<i>Sensitive Wildlife</i>	18
MANAGEMENT PLAN OF ACTION	19
OPERATIONS	19
Land Management Considerations	19
Steering Committee	19
Woodlands Manager	19
Volunteers	20
Law Enforcement	20
Trespass	20
MANAGEMENT AREAS	20
Primary Public Use Area	21
Passive Public Use Area	21
Special Protection Area	21
Private Property Buffer	21
RECREATIONAL USE POLICY	23
Hiking	23
Biking	23
Horseback Riding	23
Hunting	23
User Conflicts	23
Pets	23

INTRODUCTION

This General Management Plan (GMP) presents a long-range strategy for the protection, acquisition, development and management of the Jacksonville Woodlands Historic Natural Park and Trail System. It states the Woodlands purpose, significance, management goals and desired future conditions. It then describes a management plan of action for achieving the stated goals and desired future conditions.

The GMP addresses issues regarding the management of natural and cultural resources, visitor use and access, interpretation and facilities. The major components of the GMP are as follows:

- ◆ The purpose and significance of the Woodlands.
- ◆ The management goals for the Woodlands.
- ◆ The desired future conditions, which describe the overall conditions that will be achieved through successful accomplishment of the management goals.
- ◆ The management plan of action, which is a detailed description of the development strategies and specific management actions that have been decided upon to achieve the desired future conditions.

Because this is a broad management plan, site-specific designs have not been developed for implementation actions. In all cases, site-specific surveys, consultation, and compliance with all laws, regulations, and policies, including mitigation if necessary will be carried out before any development occurs. Partnerships involving other persons, agencies, and organizations will be set up to assist in implementing this plan. Creative and innovative opportunities to implement the plan and ways to take advantage of potential cost savings will be explored as a major part of implementation efforts.

PLANNING & PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

When the National Park Service's RTCA program first accepted the JWA's application for technical assistance the idea was to help put together an interpretive plan for the Woodlands. During the preliminary visit, however, it became evident that there was a need for a broader management document that would address all aspects of how the Woodlands should be managed, based on the community's priorities. With that decision, work began on the GMP and public input process.

The first order of business was to organize an advisory committee that would consist of individuals representing all the key stakeholder groups. The role of this committee was to review, advise and comment on the various stages of the planning process and in drafting this GMP.

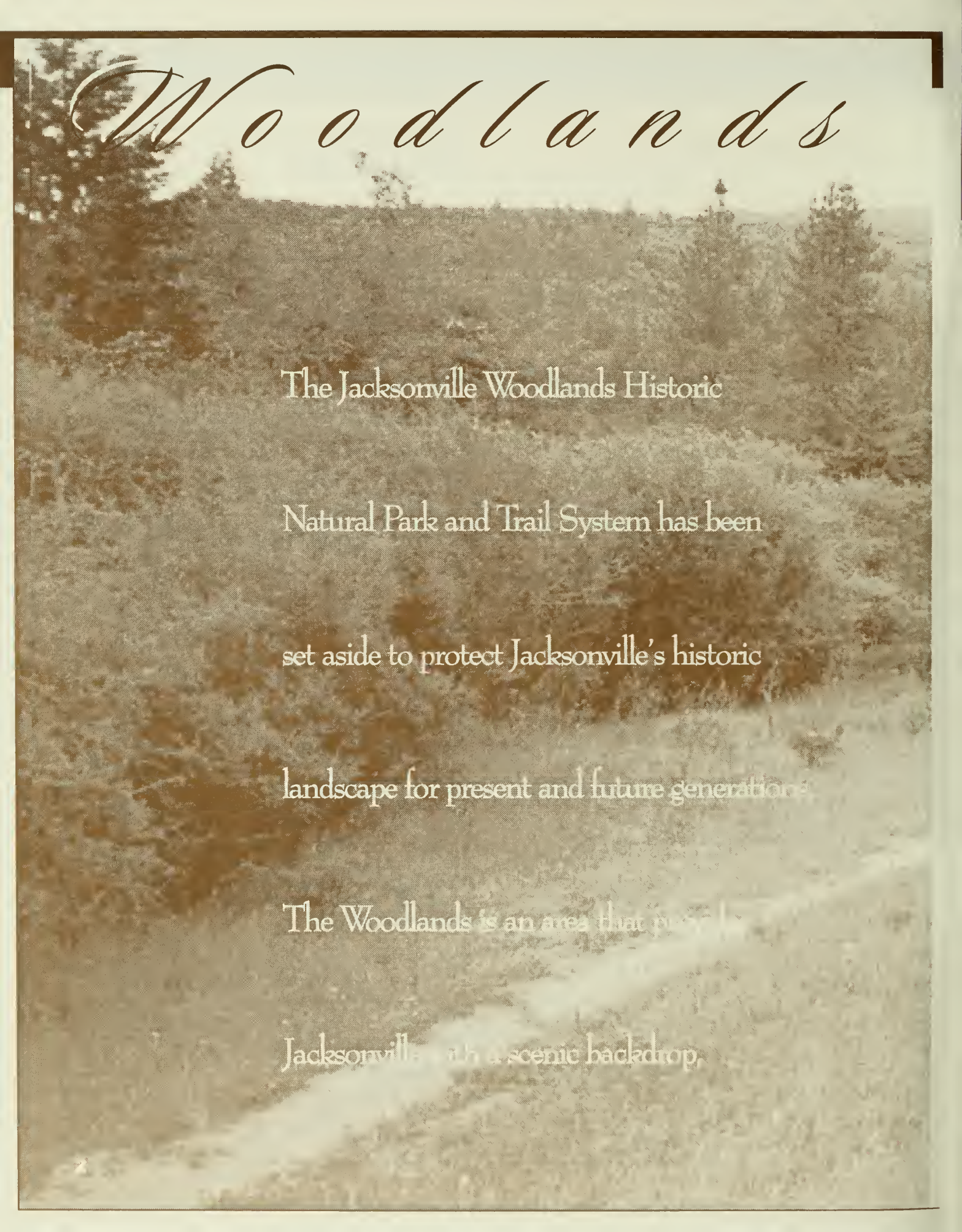
The second order of business was to organize a public involvement component for two purposes:

- 1) To inform the community at large about the planning process and who was involved.
- 2) To provide opportunities at key stages in the planning process for the public to review and comment on progress.

The initial public meeting was organized to announce the project and get feedback on the issues it should incorporate. Approximately 3,000 flyers were sent out to the community and others who had expressed an interest in the Woodlands. The meeting was held at Jacksonville Elementary School on the evening of January 21, 1999. Those in attendance were asked to visit six 'stations' that were set up to highlight the major topics that would be covered in this plan. Everyone was given a questionnaire designed to encourage thought on the topics presented. These questionnaires were then reviewed by the Advisory Committee in a meeting the following day and analyzed to identify the common themes or concerns (see Appendix IV for a summary of comments received at this meeting).

After that meeting the actual work of writing this document began. The first few chapters were discussed among the Advisory Committee and certain individuals were asked to contribute to these chapters. Drafts were prepared and circulated to all advisory committee members and discussed at bi-monthly meetings.

Woodlands



The Jacksonville Woodlands Historic

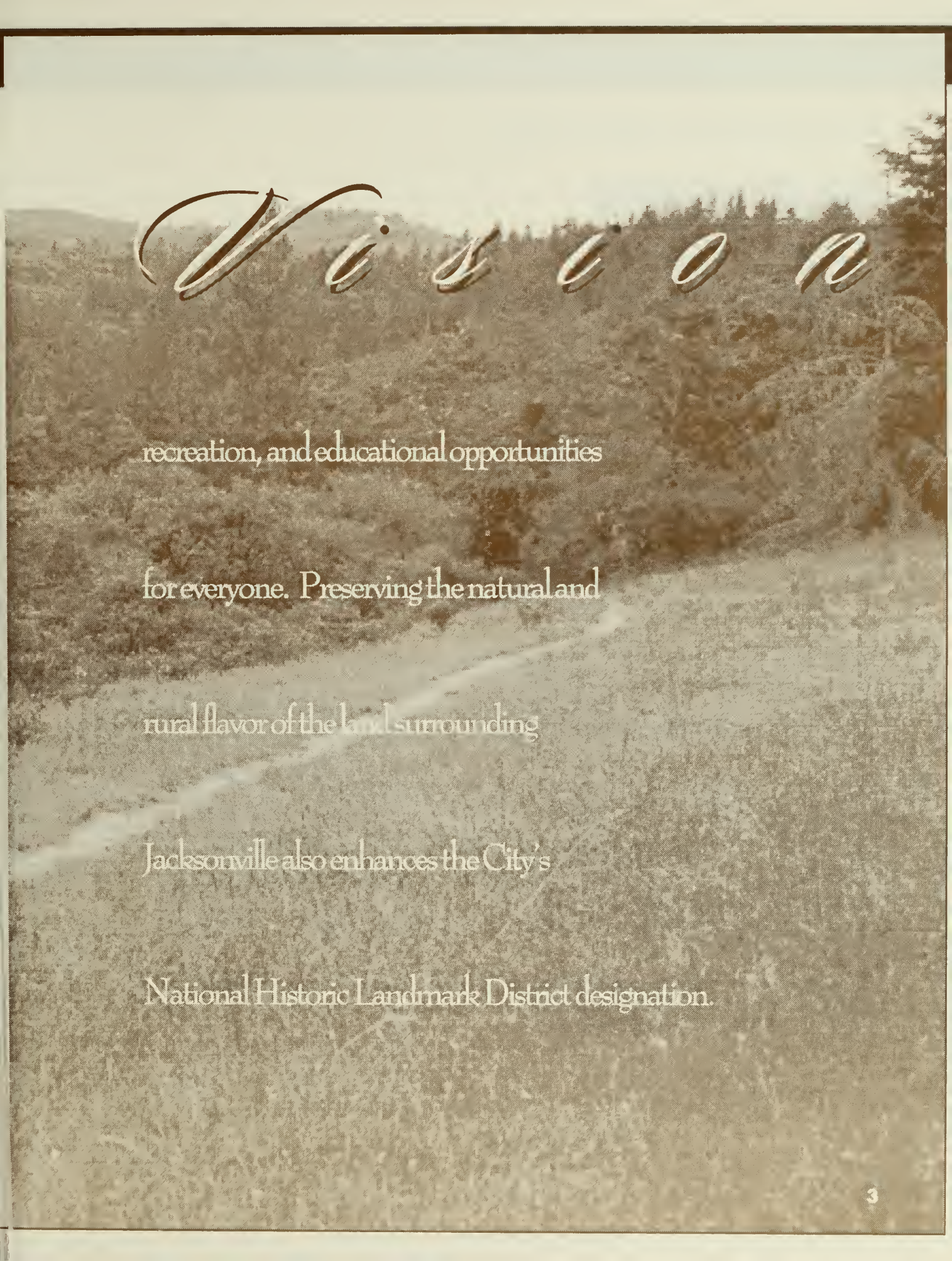
Natural Park and Trail System has been

set aside to protect Jacksonville's historic

landscape for present and future generations.

The Woodlands is an area that once lay

Jacksonville with a scenic backdrop.

A sepia-toned photograph of a dense forest. A path or stream bed winds through the center of the image, leading from the foreground into the distance. The trees are tall and dense, with their tops visible against a light sky. The overall tone is warm and historical.

Visions

recreation, and educational opportunities

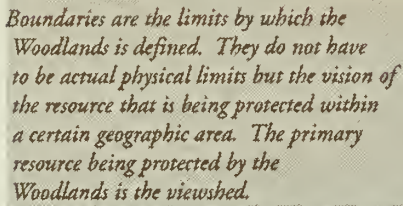
for everyone. Preserving the natural and

rural flavor of the land surrounding

Jacksonville also enhances the City's

National Historic Landmark District designation.

WOODLANDS BOUNDRY



Boundaries are the limits by which the Woodlands is defined. They do not have to be actual physical limits but the vision of the resource that is being protected within a certain geographic area. The primary resource being protected by the Woodlands is the viewshed.

The current extent of the Jacksonville Woodlands Historic Natural Park and Trail System are the approximately 284 acres owned and jointly managed by the City of Jacksonville, the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), the Jacksonville Woodlands Association (JWA), Southern Oregon Land Conservancy (SOLC), and Jackson County Parks (JCP). This however is not the limit of the conceptual vision for the Woodlands.

Through the planning and public involvement process it became evident that most people identified the Woodlands as the visible forested hills surrounding Jacksonville, or the viewshed. They felt that this was the most important way to define the areas that should be protected as part of the Woodlands.

The viewshed in this case is identified as the visible hills that surround Jacksonville in an approximately 250° arc from the east side of the cemetery to South Stage Road. The conceptual boundary encompasses all lands visible within this arc from Jacksonville.

This boundary is intentionally vague because its intended to portray a conceptual idea as opposed to an actual boundary line. There will not be any attempt to impose land use control over any private property within this area. It is intended to help JWA and public officials prioritize their actions in pursuing voluntary and willing interest in the conservation and management of these lands (i.e., acquisition, easements, donations, permits, etc.)

The following map illustrates the current boundaries of the Woodlands as of August 1999 and also shows the approximate viewshed boundaries as described above.

General Management Plan

Property	Acreage	Owner
Beekman*	22 acres	City of Jacksonville
Britt*	75 acres	" "
Rich Gulch*	10 acres	" "
Rich Gulch Road Easement	1.5 acres	" "
Zigler	8 acres	" "
Old Gravel Pit	10 acres	" "
Pioneer Cemetery	27 acres	" "
Beebe*	8 acres	" "
BLM parcel	40 acres	BLM
BLM parcel	20 acres	" "
Chinese Diggings	10 acres	" "
Petard (Frontino)	27 acres	" "
Britt Park	10 acres	Jackson County Parks
Beekman House	0.5 acres	" "
Burkhalter/Knoll	15 acres	" "
Total	284 acres	

* SOLC holds easement

WOODLANDS PURPOSE AND GOALS

Purpose

Purpose statements express the reasons for which a natural area is established. They are used to define management priorities and are central to assumptions about how the Woodlands should be used and managed.

Protecting Jacksonville's viewshed is the primary purpose of the Jacksonville Woodlands Historic Natural Park and Trail System. The general public expressed definitive support for this aspect of the Woodlands Vision. They felt that it is important to protect the 'scenic backdrop' of Jacksonville through protecting the natural state of the surrounding hills. This idea was supported in several different ways with the emphasis on how the Woodlands contribute to Jacksonville's National Historic Landmark designation, its rural quality, and the overall quality of life

The second most important function is that the Woodlands provide the community with passive, non-motorized recreational opportunities. These sentiments are often combined with the idea that the Woodlands should also provide on-going educational opportunities.

The main reasons for establishing the Woodlands are summarized in the following six purpose statements:

1. The Woodlands Protect Jacksonville's Viewshed. This is an important part of preserving the Woodlands as a "scenic backdrop" and "historic landscape" for Jacksonville. This means that the Woodlands should be preserved and allowed to return to a natural forested state representative of its pre-settlement ecological characteristics.

2. The Woodlands contribute significantly to the quality of life for residents of Jacksonville. This was identified as the quality that a band of natural woodlands adds to the everyday lives of the residents and visitors to Jacksonville. In many ways protecting these woodlands will guarantee a way of life and appearance to Jacksonville that residents and visitors have come to expect.

3. The Woodlands provide an outdoor classroom for environmental education opportunities. It is important that a certain level of environmental education for residents and visitors be offered in the woodlands. This includes past and current efforts that have been made, plus potentially expanding them to incorporate other areas and themes.

4. The Woodlands provide a natural setting for passive recreation. They provide a 'close-to-home' recreation resource for residents and visitors to Jacksonville. The types of recreation that the Woodlands can support are low impact non-motorized activities (e.g., hiking, and nature observation). Passive recreation is quiet, low volume, and secondary to the previously stated purposes.

5. The Woodlands protect the natural environment. The Woodlands will be managed to protect ecological systems and encourage the natural succession process. When possible the area will be managed to encourage pre-settlement ecological characteristics.

6. The Woodlands provide a place for physical/spiritual renewal. This is connected to quality of life in that it is the subtle personal benefit individuals derive from having access to protected open space.

Significance

Significance statements are expressions of why the Woodlands are an important resource. They are used to develop and validate goals and recommended actions. The Jacksonville Woodlands are significant for the following reasons:

- ◆ Maintains Jacksonville's designation as a National Historic Landmark District.
- ◆ Provides a scenic backdrop to the city.
- ◆ Allows for educational opportunities in a natural setting.
- ◆ Provides public recreation
- ◆ Preserves the natural conditions necessary to maintain a healthy watershed.
- ◆ Maintains Jacksonville's historic open space.
- ◆ Protects cultural resources such as Jacksonville's hydraulic gold mining history.

General Management Plan

- ◆ Provides habitat for threatened and endangered species such as the *Fritillaria Gentneri*.
- ◆ Allows native plant species to remain undisturbed.
- ◆ Provides habitat for wildlife indigenous to Southern Oregon.
- ◆ Provides inherent cultural and historical value.

Management Goals

Management goals are broad statements of the way in which to achieve the purpose of the Woodlands. These goals are influenced by the resource's significance, the known planning constraints, and the necessary actions to manage and protect the resources for the public's long term use and enjoyment.

Consistent with the preceding purpose and significance statements, the Jacksonville Woodlands Historic Natural Park and Trail System will be managed for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations to accomplish the following goals:

- ◆ Public protection for a larger band of natural woodlands, hiking trails, and the heritage and historic landscapes that define Jacksonville.
- ◆ Preserve the quality of life for present and future generations.
- ◆ Protect and preserve land through acquisition, conservation easements, etc.
- ◆ Create educational and interpretive materials and displays.
- ◆ Coordinate management with an active citizens' group.
- ◆ Preserve habitat for native animal species (e.g., black bear, coyote, cougars, black tail deer, gray owl, pilated woodpecker, robins, hawks, gray squirrels, etc.).
- ◆ Minimize conflicts and maintain 'Good Neighbor' policy with adjacent landowners.

Desired Future Conditions

Desired future conditions are more detailed than goals. They delineate the conditions that will be achieved by accomplishing the goals. The management plan of action described in this document is the means by which the goals and the desired future conditions will be attained.

The criteria used for developing statements of the conditions desired for the future of the Woodlands were as follows:

a) they must be ends rather than means, and (b) they must follow from the statements of the Woodlands purpose, significance, and management goals. The conditions listed below should remain relevant well into the future.

- ◆ The primary function of the Woodlands is to protect the scenic and historic backdrop of Jacksonville. While low volume passive recreation will be allowed this should never conflict with the ability to maintain the forested quality of Jacksonville's viewshed, and the City's designation as a National Historic Landmark District.
- ◆ The forest cover of the Woodlands will be allowed to mature to its natural pre-settlement characteristics. Manipulation of forest cover (i.e. thinning) and control of non-native invasive species will be allowed to expedite the Woodlands return to its natural 'savanna' type conditions. The two exceptions to this are: the removal of fallen trees and woody debris to protect against fuel loading and increased wildland fire danger; and managing vegetation of the Rich Gulch historic mining site to allow for interpretation of past hydraulic mining activity.
- ◆ Educational and interpretive opportunities will be an ongoing part of the Woodlands. Materials and programs will be developed to engage and inform people of varying age and interests. These educational and interpretive opportunities will highlight the Woodlands natural aspects, and rich cultural history.
- ◆ Low impact, non-motorized recreation opportunities will be available in the Woodlands, such as hiking, transportation biking, and horseback riding. These activities will be limited to certain areas and trails. Motorized recreation will not be allowed in the Woodlands. The exceptions are emergency vehicles, maintenance vehicles, and motorized wheelchairs.

RESOURCE INVENTORY

The following sections briefly describe the natural and cultural resources of the Woodlands, including some of the management issues that need to be addressed.

Cultural Resources

Pre-Settlement History

Much of the Native American settlements in the vicinity of Jacksonville, prior to the Europeans arrival, were located along the Rogue and Applegate Rivers and their immediate tributaries. The closest significant settlement to present day Jacksonville was located at the confluence of the Little Applegate and Applegate Rivers. This settlement is thought to have been the home of Chief John, one of the most famous Native American leaders of the Rogue Indian War.

Much of Southern Oregon was sparsely populated by Native Americans upon the arrival of European settlers. It does seem, however, that the population had originally been much larger. Archeological study and native tradition seem to indicate that disease had dramatically reduced the population prior to European settlement.

It is also believed that the Native Americans of the Rogue and Applegate Rivers, the Takelma, lived in semi-permanent villages and spent much of the year in upland camps hunting and gathering resources. In the spring they would move to these upland camps in small family groups, returning when the climate began to grow cold in the fall. This lifestyle and seasonal movement patterns met an abrupt end when gold was discovered in the vicinity of Jacksonville. It all came to a violent conclusion known as the Rogue Indian War of 1855-1856.

European Settlement

In 1850, as surface mining began to decrease in northern California, many miners moved north into the Rogue River country of Southern Oregon. Two of these California prospectors fanning out from the Mother Lode and Trinity Mountains discoveries were James Cluggage and James R. Pool. Either in late December 1851, or early January 1852, Cluggage and Pool discovered placer gold at Rich Gulch on Daisy Creek.

The rush to the new mining district was typical, not as frenzied as some but substantial. It was in the summer of 1852 that the city of Jacksonville sprang into existence. It

began as a small tent city with a population of 500, known then as Table Rock. In the immediate vicinity of Jacksonville there were approximately 1,500 to 2,000 additional men, mainly Californians, mining the productive placers. On January 8, 1853, Jacksonville became the county seat of Jackson County, with a population of 900 and approximately 150 to 200 frame structures. Its first brick buildings were erected in 1853 and the town at once emerged as the principal financial and trading center of the Oregon mining country. The placers in southwestern Oregon yielded about \$1,000,000 a year between 1852 and 1855, and reached \$1,250,00 in 1856. In the 1870's hydraulic mining was utilized to rework the placers and unearth quartz veins.



Figure 1 - Depression Era Miners

Jacksonville's early years were tumultuous. There were violent confrontations with Native Americans that led to the formation of a peoples' tribunal in 1853 to provide justice and protection for the new community. The Rogue River Indian War of 1855-56 halted all mining operations. Many miners enlisted in militia companies at Jacksonville and began to move the defeated Indians onto reservations.

Jacksonville continued to prosper for several more decades from gold mining and the development of quartz lodes after the placers were exhausted. As the rush slowed and mining waned the city evolved into the agricultural and trading center of the region. It advertised itself as the "Liveliest and most flourishing burg between Marysville and Portland." In 1875 a fire destroyed much of the city's business section, but the community rallied and it was immediately rebuilt.

In 1880 then President Rutherford B. Hays, accompanied by General William Tecumseh Sherman, arrived for the dedication of the handsome and impressive new United States Hotel on California Street. It appeared that Jacksonville was assured a prominent place as Oregon's most important

southern commercial center. Unfortunately, these dreams would all but evaporate in less than five years when, in 1884, the California and Oregon railroad bypassed the city five miles to the east. Jacksonville became a dormant town with the final blow being struck in 1927, when the county seat was moved to the new town of Medford. By the time the Great Depression set in, the population had dwindled and Jacksonville's few hundred remaining citizens survived by digging for gold in their backyards. Ironically, the fact that Jacksonville was isolated and all but forgotten for many years is what allowed it to remain intact as a living reminder of the late nineteenth century.



Figure 2 – Sarah Zigler

Many hardy pioneers such as Peter Britt and Sarah Zigler had made Jacksonville their home. Sarah was married to a local miner and businessman who tragically died in the 1884 Roseburg Hotel fire. How Sarah came to purchase the eight acres along Jackson Creek from Peter Britt is shrouded in mystery. The Sarah Zigler interpretive trail now follows the former Britt water ditch through this property.

Gold Mining in Rich Gulch

The Daisy Creek/Rich Gulch waterway played an important role in Jacksonville's gold mining past. Today the narrow channel of the creek-bed remains a distinctive feature, particularly as it winds down to the valley floor in the area of Fourth and Main Streets where it traverses an open space, Block 9 of the original town map, which is now a city owned park. From there it continues across California Street, behind the Armstrong House, eventually crossing the baseball diamond area south of the Cascade Christian High School and running parallel with the former right-of-way of the old Rogue River Valley Railroad. In varying places along "D" and then along Hueners Lane, the creek has been channeled by concrete.



Figure 3 - Hydraulic Gold Mining

Southwest of its confluence with Daisy Creek, Rich Gulch winds upstream into the surrounding hillsides of Jacksonville. Here, particularly in the area at the extreme edge of the City's urban growth boundary survives dramatic evidence of the mining activities that once dominated the Jacksonville landscape. As early as 1855 the ground along Rich Gulch was described as containing large quantities of gold diggings. Today evidence of that activity survives in the eastern half of Section 31, particularly in an area comprised of five individual tax lots. This area retains substantial landscape disturbance that relates to both the original search for gold as well as other mining techniques used during the depression era. This type of mining involved diverting naturally flowing water down long hand-dug channels into dams or headraces so the water pressure could build up. The only outlet for this water was through large nozzles operated by miners to wash away the hillsides with the force of a fire hose. The mixture of water, soil, rock, and hopefully precious metals that washed

off these hillsides was diverted into troughs and sifted through for gold. Hydraulic mining was popular in a time when there was little concern for the environment and to this day the scars and earthen structures it left can still be seen. Some of these features that are visible within the Jacksonville Woodlands Historic Natural Park and Trail System are earthen channels, dams, headraces, and glory holes. They survive as evidence of the devastating effects hydraulic and other mining techniques had on the environment of Rich Gulch.

Further west later mining-related features, most prominently numerous "glory holes" dot the region. These holes are evidence of the smaller scale gold mining operations active in this region in the early 20th century. These holes were dug as prospectors scoured the hills looking for their fortune. Together, the mining-caused disruptions to the area's landscape creates a highly significant example of the land use that characterized Jacksonville during much of its historic period. Continuing downstream from this area, generally known as "the Diggins", lesser examples of mining activity continue to effect the landscape.

In its natural occurrences, the Daisy Creek/Rich Gulch streambed retains substantial ability to reflect its traditional role in Jacksonville's history. At its extreme western end, the man-made features of the "Diggins" area remain one of the best surviving local examples of the mining landscape and provide clear evidence of the dramatic scale and impact of that activity in Jacksonville. Daisy Creek/Rich Gulch has significance both as a natural feature/waterway and, in certain locations, as an example of various mining techniques employed during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The resource provides an unmatched opportunity to relate the mining landscape within the Jacksonville City limits.

The 27.5 acre Rich Gulch Historic Area is listed on the National Register of Historic Places and will be developed as an interpretive area. A portion of the Gulch is currently located on a 15 acre privately owned lot which the Trust for Public Land (TPL) has a purchase option on until December 31st 1999.



Figure 4 - Britt Ditch

National Historic Landmark District Designation

On August 13th, 1967 the National Park Service officially designated a large portion of the City of Jacksonville as a National Historic Landmark District. This type of Federal designation gives Jacksonville a level of distinction and responsibility to protect the city's unique character. A bronze plaque presented in the designation ceremony reads, "Jacksonville Historic District has been designated a Registered National Historic Landmark under the provisions of the Historic Sites Act of August 21, 1935. This site possesses exceptional value in commemorating or illustrating the history of the United States. U.S. Department of the Interior National Park Service, 1966."



Figure 5 - Main Street Jacksonville, circa 1917

Jacksonville's Historic District is Oregon's most extensive and complete example of a late 19th century inland commercial and mining community. Jacksonville is unique in that its fabric, scale and spatial relationships have survived. Commercial and public structures, churches, dwellings, fields, wooded areas and a cemetery which comprise the Historic District are as yet reasonably unencroached upon. Each unit requires preservation as an integral part of an extraordinary cultural resource.

The Jacksonville National Historic Landmark District is comprised of two parcels of 300 acres and 24 acres each. Within these parcels are some 79 original brick or wood frame buildings, the earliest dating to 1855. Some structures are private residences, some are being used as shops, and a few are unoccupied.

In some ways Jacksonville resembles a New England village with tree lined streets, picket fences, and late 19th century architecture. The buildings that make up the Historic District are generally in excellent condition and reflect the entire range of architecture utilized in the West before the turn of the century. The Historic Preservation Commission is responsible for maintaining the integrity of the Historic District. Efforts are being made to restrict all new construction to the architecture reminiscent of that period. Noteworthy in this regard are the new U.S. Post Office and telephone company building that were built in a 1850-1900 frontier brick style. The truly historic buildings encompass the entire range of architectural styles utilized in Oregon between 1853 and 1884. These buildings include a hotel, drug store, bank, town hall, and a courthouse, plus stores, saloons, lodge halls, residences and churches.



Figure 6 - Peter Britt Home

The buildings were constructed in the Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, and Italian Villa styles that were popular on the Pacific Coast in the last half of the 19th century. The former Jackson County Courthouse, which was built in 1883, is home to the Jacksonville Museum of Southern Oregon History, which maintains an extensive museum illustrating the history of the community and the region. The Beekman Bank, looking much as it did when it was built in 1856, was the leading financial institution in Southern Oregon and its gold scales weighed over \$30,000,000 in dust. The Bruner Building on Oregon Street was built in 1855 and is one of the oldest brick structures in the state. Many of these buildings are still being used, and some even continue to serve their original purpose.

While Jacksonville is not outstanding in historical importance under such individual themes as Mining Frontier, Commerce, or Transportation its cumulative significance in all three categories make it an historically important city. This fact, together with its magnificent surviving collection of unaltered commercial and residential buildings make it an outstanding example of a mid-19th century Southwestern Oregon town.

Management Issues

The chief management issue pertaining to cultural resources is how to maintain the lands impacted by hydraulic mining over 100 years ago in a way that allows visitors to see and learn about the gold mining history of the Woodlands. The desire to maintain some of the altered land formations due to mining activities would have to be at the expense of allowing the areas to return to their natural state. If they were allowed to do so the ability to have a visible interpretive opportunity would be lost.

Natural Resources

Plant Life



Don Thomas

Part of what contributes to the scenic backdrop that the Woodlands provide for Jacksonville is the diverse community of conifers, deciduous trees, woody plants, annual/perennials, ferns and grass species found there. A comprehensive report describing these species was produced as the result of field-work conducted in 1993-94 by Southern Oregon State College in cooperation with the JWA (Vegetation Manual of the Woodlands, January 1995). That document describes much of the vegetation and ecological zones that are to be protected by the Jacksonville Woodlands Natural Historic Park and Trail System. See Appendix I.

The three main ecological zones encompassed in the Woodlands are mixed woodland, oak woodland, and riparian. These three zones have distinctive features and different implications for how recreational use should be managed within them.

At the Woodlands lowest elevation, along the banks of Jackson Creek, the Woodlands include areas of what is known as a Riparian zone. This zone is characterized by more deciduous, leafy hardwoods. Some examples are big-leaf maples, white alders, willow, and black cottonwood. Riparian areas have soils that are highly saturated with water and therefore support more shrubs, vines, and non-native invasive species. In the area along Jackson Creek these include poison oak and himalayan blackberry.

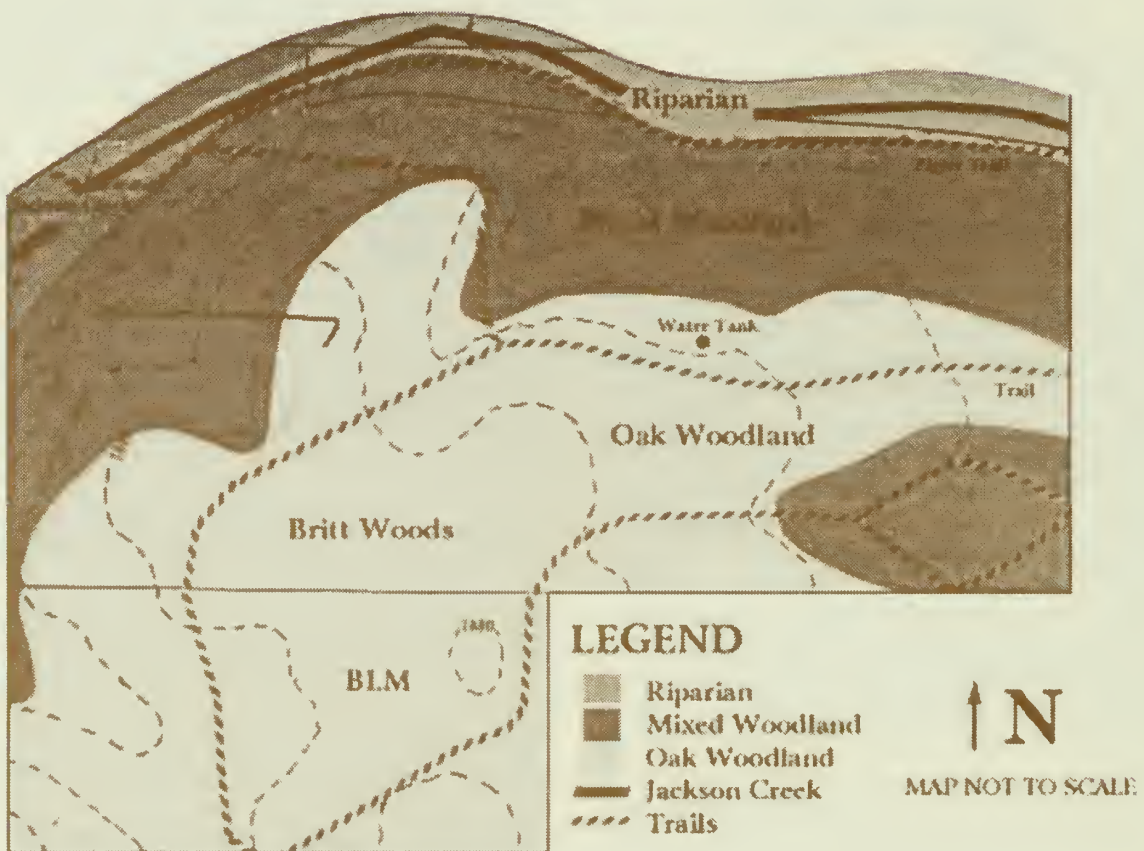
The next area, slightly higher in elevation, is known as a Mixed Woodland zone. This is a highly diverse area with many of the tree species and plant species found in the other two zones. The differences that become noticeable here are

that the plant species not prevalent, or entirely absent, in the riparian zone start to increase in frequency. Some examples of these species are conifers such as; pacific madrone, ponderosa pine, and douglas fir. Another change is that the density and frequency of ground covering species begins to decline. The diversity of the fern community, and frequency of invasive shrubs and vines all start to diminish here with the exception of open or disturbed areas.

The highest elevation zone, beginning around 1,750 feet, is generally Oak Woodland. In this area there is a greatly increased frequency of white and black oaks. The landscape is a little more open with a wider variety of grasses. The most noticeable feature is the low frequency or complete absence of fern species.

The following maps illustrate the ecological zones of two of the more commonly used parts of the Woodlands; Britt Woods and Beekman Woods.

BRITT WOODS ECOLOGICAL ZONES



BEEKMAN WOODS ECOLOGICAL ZONES



Sensitive Plants

An important issue that presents several management implications for the Woodlands is the potential federal Endangered Species status of *Fritillaria Gentneri*. This plant is already protected by the State of Oregon and worthy of special consideration throughout the Jacksonville Woodlands Historic Natural Park and Trail System. It was proposed for federal protection in 1998 by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) under the Endangered Species Act of 1973. It is endemic to Oregon and only found in the Rogue and Illinois River drainages in Jackson and Josephine Counties. This taxa is threatened by residential development, agricultural activities, silvicultural activities, road and trail improvement, off-road vehicle use, and collection for gardens. It also has an increased risk of extinction due to small and disperse populations. Gentner's *Fritillaria*, as it is commonly known, is in the family Liliaceae. It occurs infrequently throughout the Britt, BLM, Cemetery, and Beekman portions of the Woodlands.

This rare Lily was discovered in 1944 by Mr. L.G. Gentner an entomologist and assistant superintendent for the Southern Oregon Branch Experiment Station in Medford. It was first thought to be the same species as the more common *Fritillaria Recurva*, or Red Bell Lilly. However, upon closer inspection it was determined to be a distinct species of its own.

It has a fleshy bulb, robust stem, between 19 and 28 inches tall, with a bluish or purple mottled coating. *Fritillaria Gentneri* occurs in rather dry open woodlands of fir or oak at elevations below approximately 4,450 feet. The species is highly localized in a 30-mile radius of Jacksonville Cemetery. Seventy-three percent of the population is distributed as a central cluster of individuals located within a 7-mile radius of the cemetery. The remaining plants occur as outliers of single individuals or occasional clusters of individuals sparsely distributed across the landscape.



*Fritillaria
gentneri*

This rare lily is a perennial species that reproduces asexually by bulbets. The bulbets break off and form other plants. *Fritillaria Gentneri* can, however, reproduce sexually as well. It is believed that the pollinators may include hummingbirds and bumble bees.

Fritillaria Gentneri typically grows in or on the edge of open woodlands with Oregon white oak and madrone as the most common overstory species. Western yellow pine and Douglas Fir are also frequently present. It can also grow in open chaparral/grassland habitat, which is often found within or adjacent to the mixed hardwood forest type, but always where some wind and sun protection is provided by other shrubs. It does not grow on extremely droughty sites. For unknown reason, much apparently suitable habitat within the species range is unoccupied. Another curious attribute of *Fritillaria Gentneri* is that it often grows in places that have experienced human disturbance and eventually became revegetated. This is probably why it is so prevalent in the Woodlands. Things such as past mining, road cuts, and other earth moving activities make the hills surrounding Jacksonville prime habitat for this rare lily. Some of the resource concerns regarding this species are as follows:

- ◆ Loss of habitat. Ongoing and future development threatens the central core area of this species. Habitat loss may occur in close to half of the currently occupied sites within the foreseeable future.
- ◆ Private collection. Being part of the Lily family, *Fritillaria Gentneri* has an attractive flower, which increases the risk of collection. There has been documentation of its collection in the Woodlands. Due to this species poor viable seed set, predominantly a sexual reproduction, and low numbers collection could effectively eliminate a particular population. This makes it imperative that the location of these populations is not made available to the general public.
- ◆ Fire suppression. Succession caused by fire prevention is allowing *Fritillaria gentneri*'s preferred open oak woodland habitat to close in and exclude the species, while the increase of homes in the area make prescribed burning difficult. Since it grows best in forest openings the closure of the canopy due to fire suppression can result in the shading out of plants.
- ◆ Decreased vigor and viability. This is a concern due to the species sparsely distributed clusters ranging from 1 to 100 plants. Small numbers and distinct individuals increase the risk of stochastic loss through genetic or demographic factors. If a population suffers from inbreeding depression, then its short-term viability may

be compromised. The effects of inbreeding in populations have been used to recommend a general effective minimal viable population of 50 individuals. For long term evolutionary flexibility a population of 500 is recommended. This means that any population below 50 is subject to genetic depression over the short-term and any population under 500 will suffer over the long-term.

The BLM, as a federal agency and full partner in the management of the Woodlands, has several concerns of their own regarding *Fritillaria Gentneri* populations located on their land. The following issues have implications for how this species should be dealt with on BLM owned parcels.

- ◆ Not all of the BLM properties within the Woodlands have been officially surveyed for *Fritillaria* habitat. Parcel 37S 2W Sec31 N_SW_NE_ was surveyed in 1993 and revisited in 1998, late in season. The other four parcels have not yet been surveyed and their existing condition is not known.
- ◆ *Fritillaria* flowering is variable by year, i.e. not all plants flower (or come up at all) every year and their interval time is unknown. Trail construction and maintenance must take into consideration *Fritillaria* habitat and avoid all potential populations.
- ◆ *Fritillaria* seems to have a reproduction problem. The Woodland's population appears to be lacking young plants. This may be because they are a poor producer of viable seed and commonly browsed by wildlife. This species may be relying on a sexual reproduction, which means slow dispersion. This population is unhealthy and increasing disturbance could have negative effects on it.
- ◆ Parts of the Woodlands could be used as population biology monitoring. This does not have to be a liability to the Woodlands. The monitoring could examine the effects of recreation disturbance.
- ◆ Increased recreational traffic could result in picking of flowers and digging up the plants. When officially listed, the ESA prohibits the removal and malicious damaging or destroying of endangered plants within areas of federal jurisdiction.
- ◆ Noxious weeds and undesirable nonnative plants could be brought in and/or spread with increased foot, horse, and bike traffic.
- ◆ As a proposed Threatened and Endangered species, if actions "may adversely affect" then the USFWS must be

consulted. If it is officially listed as a Threatened and Endangered species then "may affect" requires formal consultation while "not likely to adversely affect" requires informal consultation.

- ◆ The USFWS is proposing to not designate critical habitat but if this changes at final listing then consultation could be required specific to habitat modification.

The management implications of having *Fritillaria Gentneri* habitat within the Woodlands are as follows:

- ◆ This species should in no way be harmed, picked, or have its habitat altered.
- ◆ Management of the Woodlands must identify and respect the areas where this species occurs.
- ◆ The location of habitat and individual plants should not be disclosed to the public.
- ◆ Any use of these areas will be strictly prohibited, except for the purposes of research.
- ◆ All actions (trail Building, bench placement, etc.) on BLM land must follow survey and manage protocol and the NEPA process.

Management Issues

One of the first things that needs to be done to restore the Woodlands original ecological characteristics involves organizing volunteer efforts to remove and control non-native species, such as the ones listed in Appendix VI. These kinds of species usually present several problems for the land manager. Non-natives or invasive species are plants that have been introduced into an environment in which they did not evolve and thus usually have no natural enemies to limit their reproduction and proliferation. The reason many of them move into an area such as the Woodlands is because they are extremely hardy and can out compete the native vegetation. This means that they are often quite proliferate and difficult to get rid of. The best course of action is to organize large volunteer work parties that systematically move through the Woodlands on a regular basis. Having a plan for non-native species removal and control is important because without one the ultimate effectiveness is greatly reduced. A sporadic hit and run technique will turn an already difficult task into an eternal struggle with nothing but small, temporary victories. Much of the actual removal can involve hand pulling and covering an area with plastic sheets to kill and discourage regrowth. There are also some specialized tools for extracting the more difficult plants.

Wildlife

The low hills around Jacksonville support a wide variety of vertebrate species, from cougars to deer mice, and scrub jays to kingsnakes. While the Jacksonville Woodlands area is not known to support any Threatened or Endangered species, it probably is home to some sensitive species such as the sharp tailed snakes, and various species of bats.

The Woodlands, with its planned trail system, offers an excellent opportunity for people to view wildlife and wildlands close to town. Species that people are likely to see while recreating in the area include black-tailed deer, wild turkey, mountain quail, northern flicker, bobcat, stellers jay, scrub jay alligator lizards, western fence lizards and garter snakes. Careful observers will probably see signs of coyote, striped skunk, gray fox, various woodpeckers and black bear.

Various wildlife species use the area for different functions. Some deer are year round residents of the area, others will migrate down slope into the woodlands area in the winter. The brushy slopes provide bedding and hiding cover for the deer seen so often in the residential neighborhoods of Jacksonville. Patches of ceanothus, and acorns dropped by white and black oaks provide high quality forage. Bear probably use the area seasonally for foraging when the madrone and manzanita berries are ripe. A variety of songbirds use the area for nesting in the spring. The abandoned mine shafts provide potential habitat for roosting, hibernating, and reproducing bats. Although actual use of these mines by bats has not been confirmed, use can be assumed based on the documented use of all such mines in the area on public lands. Bats are extremely sensitive to human disturbance of their roosting habitat. People should be discouraged from entering or disturbing the mines in any way.

Sensitive Wildlife

To date the BLM has not completed a full wildlife assessment within the Woodlands to identify wildlife species, which may require special management considerations. The NW Forest Plan contains a list of "Survey and Manage" plant and animal species. Survey and Manage guidelines in the Forest Plan stipulate surveys and protections for these species prior to any ground disturbing activities on federal lands covered by Forest Plan. These species are of concern because they were determined to be outside of the protection of the late-successional forest reserve system put in place by the Forest Plan to protect old-growth species.

The many abandoned 'glory holes' located in the Woodlands may be providing habitat for several species of bats that are

considered sensitive and require special management considerations. All of the abandoned tunnels examined by BLM biologists in the Applegate exhibited some seasonal bat usage, so it seems likely that this would also be true in the Woodlands.



Since these 'glory holes' are relatively undisturbed there could be significant colonies of bat species using them. All trails should be routed away from these areas, thereby accomplishing two objectives. First, it would address the safety concerns of people falling into them. Second, it would protect possible sensitive bat habitat until surveys can be completed by biologists.

The 'glory holes' in the Woodlands should be fenced off and left undisturbed. Future management decisions will have to be based on the findings of the bat surveys. If negative, it would be desirable to remove the debris from them and possibly create a safe interpretive site at a representative hole.

There are also potentially several species of sensitive Mollusks (slugs and snails) in the Woodlands. Before any development or activities in potential habitat on BLM lands can take place, surveys must be conducted for these species. The survey protocol allows for a spring and fall visit in one calendar year. If necessary, Mollusk surveys could theoretically be completed in one calendar year once they are initiated.

Any future development plans (including glory holes or potential Mollusk habitat) on BLM lands within the Woodlands are subject to survey protocol and the NEPA process prior to approval. Once a site inspection and survey has been completed appropriate measures must be taken in accordance with the biologists recommendations.

MANAGEMENT PLAN OF ACTION

Operations

Land Management Considerations

Each conservation easement held by the SOLC must be considered when making decisions regarding these properties.

As an example, the four properties over which the SOLC holds conservation easements have specific restrictions on their use. These restrictions are a part of each property's deed and provide permanent limitations on the use of the land. It is the goal of the easements to protect the natural, scenic, historic and open space values of these properties, while encouraging public use and low impact recreation on the land. The restrictions and purposes of the easements are described in more detail in Appendix VII, but in each case any on-site work which may disturb the land must have prior approval by the SOLC.

The BLM also has certain restrictions regarding their properties. All internally or externally proposed actions on or affecting public lands or resources under BLM jurisdiction must be reviewed for NEPA compliance.

The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) requires all federal agencies to review and disclose the possible environmental impacts of proposed actions prior to implementation. These reviews result in the following types of decisions:

Categorical Exclusion: A finding of 'No Significant Impact' is a determination that a proposed action will not result in significant environmental impact and may proceed without further review.

FONSI: A 'Finding of No Significant Impact' is a determination that a proposed action will not result in significant environmental impacts and may proceed without further review.

Environmental Assessment: This is a determination that environmental impacts may occur and other further review is required.

Environmental Impact Statement: This is a decision that significant environmental impacts are likely to occur and a full study that considers alternatives and possible mitigation is required.

Steering Committee

There is a need for a structured group to be responsible for making collaborative management decisions regarding the Woodlands and all of the different parcels it encompasses within the limits of each organization's mandates. Therefore a Steering Committee will be established to, develop policy, determine future development, and make recommendations for the Woodlands within the limits of each organization's mandates. The Steering Committee will consist of representatives from the BLM, Southern Oregon Land Conservancy, the City of Jacksonville, Jackson County Parks, and the Jacksonville Woodlands Association. The Steering Committee will meet on a regular schedule and will provide for continued communication between stakeholders, the opportunity to protect different interests, and the opportunity to arrive at consensus for important management and development decisions. The responsibilities of the committee will include, but are not limited to, the following:

- ◆ Trail construction (standards, location, etc.)
- ◆ Trail maintenance
- ◆ Maintaining current trail maps
- ◆ Litter control
- ◆ Law enforcement
- ◆ Timber management, forest practices
- ◆ Fire prevention
- ◆ Changes to the GMP
- ◆ Facility upgrades (benches, interpretive kiosks, etc.)
- ◆ Signs (standards, location, etc.)
- ◆ Safety
- ◆ Interpretation
- ◆ Maintenance and upkeep
- ◆ Private land owner interaction
- ◆ Acquisitions
- ◆ Improvements to the land (restoration, invasive species control, road removal, etc.)
- ◆ Funding

The JWA will produce a biannual 'Progress report' documenting the Steering Committee's policies, decisions, and actions for implementing the GMP's recommended actions.

Woodlands Manager

The Steering Committee will work with the City of Jacksonville to explore the possibility of a 'Woodlands Manager' position. This position could be established at little cost to the city in a number of ways. Different methods should be explored for creating this position such as: Internships, University summer field project requirements, cooperative funding with other stakeholders, expanding duties of the

General Management Plan

Public Works department, fundraising, etc. It would ensure on-going maintenance of the Woodlands and make the implementation of this GMP's recommendations part of the City's framework.

Volunteers

The Steering Committee will implement a volunteer program that allows people, organizations and business to get involved with many of the day to day operations of the Woodlands. For example:

- ◆ Civic groups, youth organizations, or businesses might want to adopt a section of trail and assume responsibility for litter patrol and light maintenance.
- ◆ Other groups might build, install and maintain signs and benches (according to standard design – haphazard development should not be allowed).
- ◆ The local art community might volunteer to develop proposals to incorporate art into the Woodlands.
- ◆ Annual events could be organized around 'Earth Day' and 'National Trails Day' for activities like river clean-up, vegetation control, trail maintenance, etc.
- ◆ Schools and historical societies could help create and manage web pages, interpretive materials, curriculum guide, etc.
- ◆ Law enforcement agencies could train volunteer 'trail stewards' to serve as their eyes and ears while assisting in educating the public on Woodlands rules and policies.

Attracting volunteers is the first step, keeping them is the second. There are several ways to encourage and maintain a healthy volunteer base. A few ideas suggested by The Wetland Conservancy are as follows:

- ◆ Openly recognize the volunteers who are giving their time to the project or organization - call them, send a brief note, and let their employer know how valuable their contribution was.
- ◆ Make sure volunteers know who to ask if they have a question about their work assignment.
- ◆ Find out what people like to do and are best at. For example, don't give someone who hates detail work the task of organizing the next mailing.
- ◆ Be specific about the skills needed.
- ◆ Be specific about who is in charge if it is a committee.
- ◆ Give clear, defined tasks; develop job descriptions.
- ◆ Be specific about the time commitment involved.

Law Enforcement

Law enforcement will be the responsibility of Jacksonville City Police and Jackson County Sheriff's office. Volunteer

'trail stewards' will monitor the area and work in conjunction with these law enforcement agencies. Trail users such as families, children, and equestrians come to areas like the Woodlands for recreation in a peaceful, safe, and attractive environment. They are generally very respectful of private property and have a personal commitment to keeping trails clean, safe and quiet. Trails tend to be self-policing for this reason. Users usually try to prevent or report illegal activities and suspicious behavior.

Trespass

Adjacent landowner concerns about security and trespass must be taken seriously. One way to deal with this is to keep trails and facilities well within the Woodlands. Every attempt will be made to maintain an undeveloped buffer of land between trails and private property. Designating private property buffers will be utilized as a tool to help keep visitors away from private land. This can be done through the use of signage, vegetative screening, or fencing. If conflicts arise the Steering Committee will work directly with the affected landowner to identify a mutually agreeable solution.

The following are other ways the Woodlands will be managed to ensure the privacy and security of adjacent landowners:

- ◆ Limited trails to non-motorized use only.
- ◆ Implementation of a volunteer 'trail steward' program.
- ◆ Education about private property rights including signs, brochures, and outreach.
- ◆ Keeping the lines of communication open between managers and adjacent landowners with a 'Good Neighbor' policy.

Management Areas

The Jacksonville Woodlands Historic Natural Park and Trail System has been set aside as a non-motorized area for the public to enjoy while preserving Jacksonville's natural setting. Although the history of the Woodlands is one of high human use and impact, this plan lays the groundwork for the return of the area's natural characteristics (except in specific areas managed for their cultural significance). Cultural resource areas such as Rich Gulch, which was heavily impacted by hydraulic mining, will be preserved in their current state for educational interpretation.

This plan establishes four types of management areas and defines guidelines for the kinds of use and activity that will be allowed in those areas. Recommendations have been developed for designating appropriate public use activities and facilities permitted within each area. Each area outlines appropriate public uses based on environmental, safety, and cultural constraints. These include topography, vegetation, hydrology, wildlife, historical features and other factors that

are sensitive to public use. These designations are subject to change by unanimous decision of all organizations covered by the cooperative agreement.

Primary Public Use Area

Objective: Concentrate recreation activity, support facilities and development.

Purpose: These will be the primary public use areas where people are directed. Many forms of recreation will be allowed and support facilities will be provided. These areas will provide visitors with parking, benches, trash receptacles, interpretive signage, maps, brochures, etc. All non-motorized uses will be accommodated here, with bicycle and horseback access in designated areas. These areas are intended to support the majority of the public use while allowing the other areas to remain less developed.

Passive Public Use Area

Objective: Provide public trail access to the Woodlands for non-motorized trail users (except for the previously mentioned exceptions).

Purpose: These areas will have minimal development or support facilities, to provide hiking, equestrian and interpretive opportunities through the Woodlands. The less intensive use will allow these areas to act as buffers or transitional areas. The passive area is designed to absorb the impacts from the primary public use area while restricting access to special protection areas.

Special Protection Area

Objective: Protect sensitive natural and/or cultural sites from human disturbance.

Purpose: These areas will be established to emphasize the importance of managing and protecting the resources found within them. These areas will encompass those places where public use should be discouraged, such as: historic sites, threatened and endangered species habitat, ecological areas, etc. These areas must be protected by discouraging public use. There will be no facilities, structures, or trails in these areas.

Private Property Buffer

Objective: Maintain a 'no use' area along all boundaries the Woodlands share with private property.

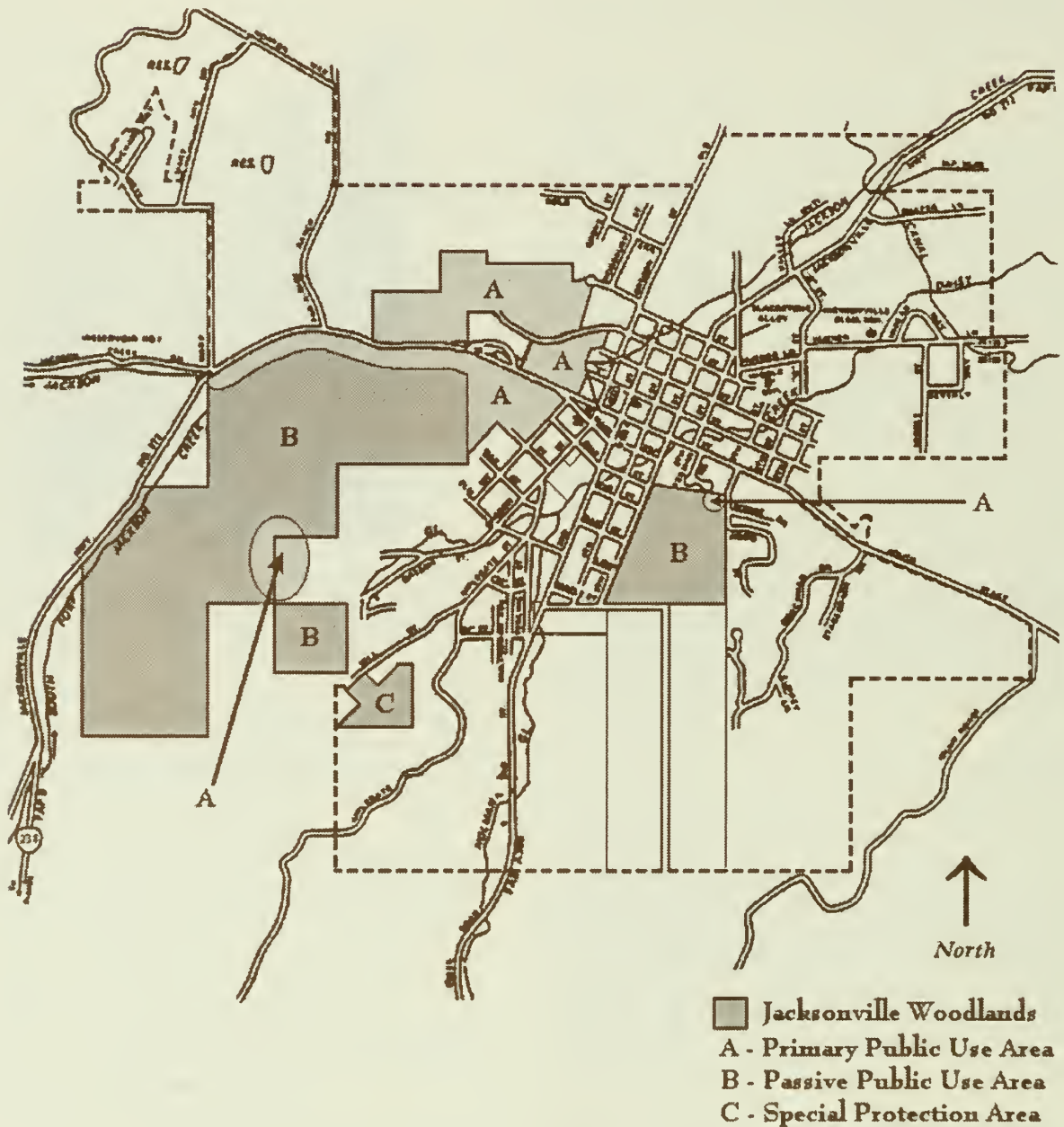
Purpose: These areas are intended to keep Woodland visitors away from private property, to protect them against trespass and recreational impacts. It would be super-imposed on the other three management areas along all boundaries the

Woodlands shares with private property. This 'no-use' area would be left in an undeveloped, natural state and any use in or near it would be actively discouraged.



Figure 7 – The Beckman House is located in one of the five Primary Public Use Areas

WOODLANDS MANAGEMENT AREAS MAP



Recreational Use Policy

Motorized use in the Woodlands will not be allowed with the exception of emergency vehicles, maintenance vehicles, and motorized wheelchairs.* The activities that will be allowed in appropriate designated management areas are hiking, horseback riding, and limited bicycling (bicycles will be allowed only on the Sarah Zigler trail for transportation purposes). All trail users will be required to remain on developed trails and must obey common trail rules of etiquette. This policy is meant to:

- ◆ Minimize the disturbance of wildlife.
- ◆ Reduce impacts to natural and cultural resources.
- ◆ Protect users from potential hazards.
- ◆ Protect private property

* The BLM must address this action through the NEPA process prior to adopting a non-motorized policy on the lands they administer.

Hiking

Hiking will be allowed throughout the Woodlands on developed trails.

Biking

The Woodlands will not provide trails for mountain biking. Bicycles will only be allowed on the Sarah Zigler Trail to provide transportation between Maryann Drive and downtown Jacksonville.

Horseback Riding

The Woodlands will not be developed as an equestrian destination, but horseback riding will be allowed locally. In effect, only people living nearby will be able to access the area on horseback. Parking facilities and trailheads will not be developed to accommodate support facilities needed by equestrians (i.e. hitching posts, trailer parking, etc.).

Hunting

The size of the Woodlands and its proximity to residential areas makes it an inappropriate area for hunting.

User Conflicts

Conflicts between different trail user groups will be minimized through proper trail design and trail user education. Trail design will provide comfortable widths, adequate sight distances and easily negotiable turns. User education on this subject will include explanations of ethical behavior on signs, in brochures, and other suitable materials.

Pets

A leash law will be imposed throughout the Woodlands. It is inappropriate to allow pets to run loose in a natural area such as the Woodlands where they can disturb wildlife, confront other pets, forage for food, trespass on private property, or negatively impact other trail users.

Interpretation

Interpretation is defined as all activities or media designed to enable visitors to better understand, appreciate, protect and enjoy the resources and experiences that the Woodlands provide.

Themes

The Jacksonville Woodlands, because of its abundance of natural and cultural resources, has many options regarding how it could be presented through interpretation. One of the first things to consider is what the Advisory Committee and the general public identified as their main interests. Three topics have surfaced as the main interpretive themes for the Woodlands:

1. **Flora and Fauna.** This theme would focus on the different plant and animal species that co-exist in the Woodlands. It would explore how the species depend on each other and the Woodlands natural resources for survival.
2. **Ecological/Biological Function.** This theme would focus on the physical and biological processes occurring within the Woodlands that contribute to the community's quality of life, such as clean air and water. It would also encourage environmentally ethical behavior and stewardship.
3. **History/Land Use.** The Woodlands has a rich history of land use. The first obvious topic for this theme would be placer and hydraulic gold mining, but there are other topics as well such as; native land use, the founding of Jacksonville, agricultural uses, etc.

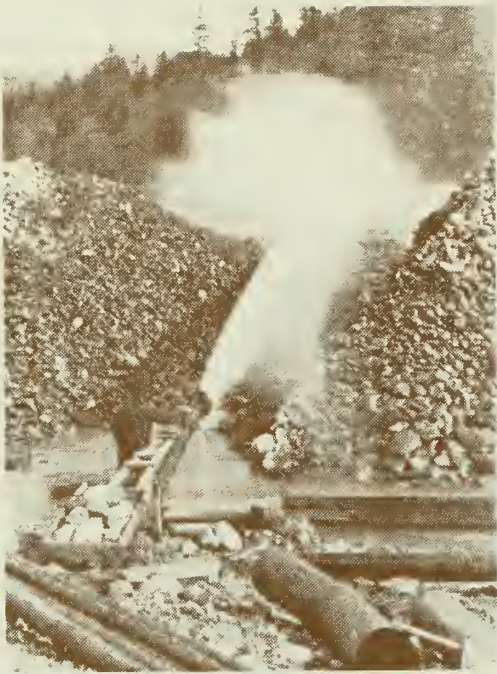


Figure 8 – Hydraulic Mining

Interpretive Signs

These signs will be installed at trailheads and at points of interest to raise the public's awareness to the numerous cultural, historic, and natural resources found in the Woodlands. These will differ from the more rustic wood routed directional signs in the woodlands. Due to the amount of information and graphics necessary fiberglass embedment is the most appropriate and cost effective way to develop interpretive signs. The signs will be located at the best vantage point for viewing the feature that is being explained.



Figure 9 – Rich Gulch Historic Site

Interpretive signs will also be accompanied by trail 'turn-outs.' Turnouts will provide those who want to stop for a moment with a reinforced, widened area of the trail. Turnouts have two advantages. They protect a larger area of the understory vegetation from being trampled by providing a consolidated place for people to linger and they allow other visitors to pass by unobstructed.

Interpretive signs and 'turn-outs' will be developed to highlight the three main themes of the Woodlands. In some areas it may be appropriate to interpret a combination of themes in one 'turn-out' or even on one sign. Interpretive stations including a sign(s), trail 'turn-out', and possibly a bench will be developed for the following features:

- ◆ Giant Sequoia. History of the tree, local native forest tree species, and human changes/influences of make up of the Woodlands forest cover.



- ◆ Rich Gulch. This will consist of a series of three interpretive points. The first will be located at the culvert along the Birkholter road off of Oregon Street. It will explain how the gulch was formed and illustrate the remnant landscape features created by hydraulic gold mining over 100 years ago. The second will be located at the end of the Birkholter road to interpret the small millrace located there. The third will be located at the top of Rich Gulch. It will show how the water was brought into a small reservoir or "forebay" to build up pressure for scouring the hillside with water.

- ◆ Jackson Creek Watershed/Riparian Zone. Clean water, health of the community, and riparian ecosystem.



Don Thomas

- ◆ Beekman Woods. Bird habitat, and the importance of maintaining open space in developed areas as linkage for migration corridor.
- ◆ Petard Vineyard. Early settlers, agriculture, land use, effects on forest, and non-native species.
- ◆ Pioneer Cemetery. Early settlers, cultural history.

Two other topics worthy of consideration for developing future interpretive stations include Jacksonville's designation as a National Historic landmark District and Native American lifestyles and history. Specific sites for locating these stations have not been identified.

Education

Education differs from interpretation in that it is focused on specific activities with organized and scheduled groups such as schools, youth groups, and neighborhood or community groups. Activities are scheduled, and attendance generally is known in advance.

Another way to educate the community's children about the importance of the Woodlands for its scenic, historical, and ecological values is by creating a curriculum guide that teachers could follow with their classes. This guide could be developed with different modules for each grade level.



Figure 10 - Elementary School students work on the Sarah Zigler Trail

Support Facilities

Development of facilities and structures shall be kept to a minimum. The facilities that are provided will be of a simple, consistent design utilizing local, natural materials such as stone and wood. The image presented by these facilities will be reminiscent of the 1930's Civilian Conservation Corps style seen in many State and National Parks and Forests.

Access Sites

There are currently six locations at which the general public can access different portions of the Woodlands. Each of these trailheads has different issues, concerns, and plans for future development. The following section describes each one, its management concerns and plans for future development and allowable usage.

Britt Woods

The main trailhead is located at the beginning of the Sarah Zigler Interpretive Trail on the Britt Festival grounds. This trailhead shares the Britt Festival parking lot directly across highway 238. For the most part this trailhead is complete.

will be closed to automobile access and parking. Restoration work will be done to improve the vegetation and soil impacts from past motor vehicle access.

Fir Street

This Britt Woods access point is located at the end of W. Fir Street and currently accommodates foot traffic, but has yet to be developed as an official parking area and trailhead. One of the management considerations at this site is its proximity to the Britt Festival amphitheater. Jackson County Parks is supportive of a kiosk, trash receptacles, and benches in this area, with the understanding that it will be closed off during Britt Festival events. Another consideration is the potential road vacation that Jackson County would pursue for a section of Fir Street if they can successfully acquire a small lot directly across from the festival grounds. If this occurs, Jackson County Parks will continue to provide public access to the Woodlands by moving the trailhead further down Fir Street.

Rich Gulch

The 27.5 acre Rich Gulch Historic Area will be developed as an interpretive area with primary access from the established trailheads of the Britt Festival grounds, Fir Street, and Jackson Creek. The possibility of improving the access road off Oregon Street is contingent on the acquisition of the 15-acre privately owned lot on which it is located. Any improvements or changes to this area can only be made after a formal public input process has taken place, involving all stakeholders (the City of Jacksonville, JWA, SOLC, BLM) and the general public.

Beebe Woods

This area is unique in its small size and isolation from the rest of the Woodlands. The most important feature of this area is its location between Applegate Road and Rich Gulch. This makes it an ideal future linkage between these two areas. This potential connection needs to be a priority for the City of Jacksonville if the adjoining land is ever developed. Another priority for Woodlands management will be the preservation of access through Beebe Woods from Applegate Street to the BLM Rich Gulch parcel, by pursuing easements and other land protection options.

The current trailhead and trail system are undeveloped and will remain so. Beebe Woods is primarily for habitat preservation, low impact hiking, and wildlife viewing. There will be minimal trail development within this area, following the abandoned mining roads.



Figure 11 – Britt Woods

Beekman Woods

The trailhead for access to the Beekman Woods is located on Laurlewood Drive. The Beekman Canyon trailhead has limited parking next to the Beekman House and offers a handicap accessible nature trail. This trailhead is also mostly complete.

Jackson Creek

A future trailhead is about 3/4 of a mile further west on Highway 238 on the south side of the road at Jackson Creek. The Jackson Creek Trailhead will be modified to only allow pedestrian access. Bicycles will be allowed to use this trailhead for transportation along the Sarah Zigler Trail connecting Maryann Drive and downtown Jacksonville. This trailhead

Signage

All signs in the Woodlands (directional, regulatory, and interpretive) should have a distinctive and consistent design. They should be concise, unobtrusive, limited, and made of natural materials. All signs should incorporate the emblems and/or names of all major Woodlands landowners and stakeholders. This will provide the visitor with a seamless experience and strengthen the concept of unified management responsibility shared by all stakeholders.



Directional

These signs should inform trail users of trail names, distances, and direction to areas of importance. These areas should include Rich Gulch, other trails, streets, Britt Grounds, Beekman Woods and the Cemetery. Directional signs should guide visitors to the trailheads, through the Woodlands and to points of interest.

Regulatory

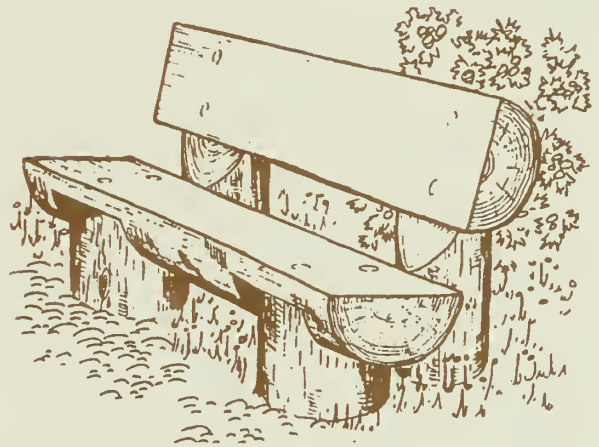
To ensure a greater level of public safety, potential hazard signs will be placed at road crossings, 'glory holes', and other places of concern. Signs that convey rules will contain a very brief reason for the rule. Rules will be stated in terms of a polite request to convey a tone that supports good behavior through willing observance of rules.

Mile Markers

Markers will be placed at trailheads, trail intersections, and points of interest. When necessary they should refer to the particular trail they are marking and the previously mentioned locations.

Benches

Benches should be located at trailheads, scenic vistas, obvious rest stops, and other locations identified as wildlife viewing/meditative areas. This design sketch is an example of one style used by the United States Forest Service in their recreation facilities. This is the type of bench that could be built throughout the Woodlands. It is a simple construction that can be made of local materials and would fit nicely with the Woodlands natural setting.



Picnic Tables

Picnic tables should also be made of natural materials that highlight the Woodlands natural characteristics. They should be located only at trailhead parking lots and in designated primary public use areas where higher levels of visitors will be concentrated.

Fencing

Fences will be used only when absolutely necessary for protection of private property and to cordon off potential hazards, such as 'glory holes.' These also should be made of natural materials.

Trail Standards

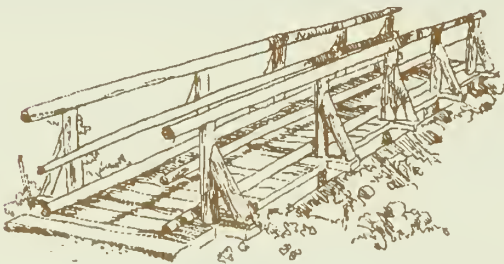
The design of trails should be in keeping with the purpose of a trail. In general, a trail should be designed to produce minimum disturbance to the natural environment. A trail design should also consider the safety and enjoyment of the users, the volume and type of traffic, the protection of adjacent resources, and the aesthetic quality of an area. The design should also incorporate features that minimize adverse impacts to the environment. These elements will result in a trail system of high quality, durability, and lowest cost to maintain.

Dimensions

Trail dimensions should be based on; the type and volume of use anticipated, the stability of native materials, and the type of terrain along the route. Generally, a trail tread width should not be less than 18 inches (minimum) for foot trails and 24 inches (minimum) for horse trails. Additional width could be required to reduce impacts from heavy traffic. Special attention will be paid to clearing, materials, drainage, surface materials, support facilities, grade, switchbacks, slope, etc.

Trail Structures

- ◆ Structures should generally be of quality material to permit long life and be designed to harmonize with the surrounding natural environment.
- ◆ Minor structures such as corduroy, puncheon (elevated sections), retaining walls, and footbridges (under 30 feet) could be built of suitable native materials in accordance with material stipulation. When native materials are used, the site from which they are removed should be left with as natural an appearance as possible.
- ◆ Bridges located in high volume areas should be solid and have hand railings so children cannot easily slip through.
- ◆ Wheelchair accessibility, where provided, requires a smooth transition from the trail surface to the bridge.
- ◆ In the Passive Public Use Areas structures should be limited to those necessary for user safety and built from natural materials brought in from the other zones so as not to disturb the appearance of these areas.
- ◆ If a bridge is not necessary for horses to cross a stream, a large log with a hand railing may be provided for trail users.



Don Thomas

Trail Surface

When native soil cannot support the traffic, tread surfacing materials should be used which blends with and preserves the natural environment. This material should also be used to minimize severe conditions of erosion, dust, mud, or loose rock.

Revegetation

During the design process, adequate revegetation should be planned for cut-and-fill slopes, borrow pits, or other areas

where surface vegetation has been removed. Follow-up action should be included to ensure complete revegetation. Seed mixes, volume of application (pounds per acre), and season of application should be keyed to local conditions.

Alignment

- ◆ The ideal alignment should offer visitors the best view of the trail.
- ◆ The alignment should follow the contours of the land and be generally curved. Sharp angular turns over 50 degrees and long straight stretches should be avoided.
- ◆ Hillside alignments should, whenever possible, angle across the natural slope and take advantage of natural drainage to minimize the need for major drainage modifications. Proper drainage is a long-term investment, which pays off, in reduced future trail maintenance.
- ◆ The most desirable alignment for a switchback uses a topographic feature as a turning point to prevent cutting across the natural terrain.
- ◆ Provisions for screening and protecting the switchbacks with trees or brush should be incorporated into the design when the trail cannot be constructed around a natural topographic feature.
- ◆ A trail should not appear to be carved out of a hillside.

Grade

- ◆ Trail grades should be contoured to avoid steep topography where possible.
- ◆ As a general rule, a grade should not be steeper than 15 percent (15 foot rise over 100 linear feet). Grades less than 7 percent are ideal.
- ◆ No grade should be so steep that erosion is a continuous problem.
- ◆ Major consideration must be given to soil types, climatic conditions, volume and type of use, and location when planning grades to ensure minimum trail erosion.

Material Sources

Use of appropriate natural materials such as wood will be encouraged throughout the Woodlands. Use of manmade materials such as fiberglass or metal culverts, is acceptable only where they will not remain visible. Where gravel is used it will be incorporated into the trail and not predominantly on the surface.

Switchback Construction

Switchback construction is a method of gaining required elevation in steep country without making the trail too steep or when there is a limited working area. The technique is to reverse trail direction as often as necessary to achieve the required elevation gain (loss) while maintaining grade.





Switchbacks also help prevent erosion by reducing the required steepness of the climb and by providing plans for water to leave the trail.

Drainage Guidelines

No factor in trail construction is more important than proper drainage. Many sections of trail have been damaged or destroyed by erosion that could have been prevented. All drainage should be planned far ahead of construction.

Water Bars

Effective water bars minimize the speed, volume, and distance traveled by water down a trail. The actual number and spacing of water bars depends on the steepness of slope, the amount of water entering a trail, the construction of the tread (hillsides or steps), and the availability of places to divert water. Generally, the greater the slope and the more water channeled by a trail, the greater the need for water bars. Placement should be near the top of the slope to catch water before it gains momentum.

Trail Resources

The following handbooks are good resources for effective trail building:

- ◆ Lightly on the Land, The Mountaineers, Seattle, WA
- ◆ VOC Crew Leader Manual, Volunteers for Outdoor Colorado, Denver, CO
- ◆ NPS Trails Management Handbook, National Park Service, Denver, CO

Fire Policy

An important consideration for the management of the Woodlands is a fire management policy. In a dry climate like Southern Oregon's, it is important to establish policy regarding potential wildfires. This section outlines the initial steps that will be taken to develop and implement a fire management plan for the Woodlands. Woodlands managers will be responsible for gathering the pertinent information needed before a full-scale fire management plan can be undertaken. The following are the priority items that need to be accomplished:

1. Assessment of values at risk.

The Woodlands will be inventoried for its values that could be damaged or destroyed due to a wildland fire. Some of these will be easier to determine than others. They include facilities (i.e. bridges, benches, picnic tables, etc.). Estimated costs of restoration work after a fire; timber value; and the more elusive value of the experience and natural setting that the Woodlands provide.

2. Fire plan base map.

This will be an accurate map of trailheads, trails, and other access points. It will include topography lines and elevations as well.

3. Aerial photograph.

A detailed blow up of the most recent aerial photograph of the Woodlands will be acquired for interpretation of vegetation openings, density and species.

4. History of fire in the area.

Pre-settlement natural fire intervals will be researched and recorded. This will help to effectively address the issues of fuel loading, removal, and prevention strategies.

5. Brushing policy.

A specific brushing policy will be developed for fire prevention. The issues that must be considered are: brushing buffer size, vegetation removal and disposal, density limitations, species limitations, protecting adjacent private property, etc.

6. Vegetation assessment.

A detailed on-the-ground assessment of species, density (horizontal and vertical) will be done in conjunction with aerial photography and topographic analysis. At this point professional assistance will be necessary. Some potential sources for this type of assistance might be: the BLM, Oregon Department of Forestry, Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, the Natural Resources Conservation Service, or the US Forest Service.

7. Fire predictions.

Additional professional support will be obtained to make fire predictions based on all of the information gathered. These predictions will address issues such as: where are fires likely to start, how would they spread, where would they spread, etc.

8. Create a plan.

A fire management plan will be written that incorporates all of this information and analysis. It will focus on management implications and will address the following issues: public safety, public education, prevention, evacuation, types of equipment, rehabilitation strategy, materials, cost, and fire fighting techniques (back-fires, aerial retardant, etc.)

CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS

Protection for band of natural woodlands and historic landscape

Management of the Woodlands plant species should be for the purpose of encouraging the continued maturation of species native to Southern Oregon in pre-settlement times. These species should be allowed to grow unaffected by development or recreational use. Practices that would help and encourage the area's old growth characteristics will be allowed.

- ◆ Removal of foreign non-native species.
- ◆ Forest stand thinnings.
- ◆ Native species planting.
- ◆ Remove junked cars (when necessary, with BLM permission).
- ◆ Reclaim old roadbeds as trails.
- ◆ Remove old fences.
- ◆ The BLM will pursue federal designation of their lands as non-motorized areas.

Ensure future management, maintenance and oversight

- ◆ Implement Steering Committee of all Woodlands landowners to collaboratively manage the area and make development decisions.
- ◆ Explore possibility of creating a 'Woodlands Manager' position.
- ◆ Publish a biannual 'Steering Committee' progress report.

Partnerships and Fundraising

- ◆ Look for new opportunities to involve business, charitable organizations, and adjacent landowners in the development, management, promotion and support of the Woodlands.
- ◆ Explore resources and opportunities such as in-kind service donations, agency technical support, and new funding opportunities.

Land acquisition, conservation easements, etc.

- ◆ The BLM will finalize acquisition of the Birkholter parcel.

Maintain non-motorized public access

- ◆ Install gate to be closed overnight at the Jackson Forks Trailhead.

Create educational and interpretive opportunities

- ◆ Develop and implement curriculum guide
- ◆ Manage vegetation in Rich Gulch to keep the area visually open for interpretation.

Coordinate citizen group

- ◆ Use of volunteer citizen groups will be strongly encouraged for a variety of activities. This includes; trail construction and maintenance, trash and litter control, exotic vegetation removal, safety patrols, and educational outreach.
- ◆ Update trail map and guide
- ◆ Update and keep current Woodlands Vegetation Manual
- ◆ Develop trail brochure and guide for Beekman Woods.
- ◆ Rich Gulch material and interpretive signs.

Control of non-native and invasive plants

- ◆ Implement systematic removal of species such as Scotch Broom, Himalayan Blackberry, and English Ivy.
- ◆ Coordinate with education and outreach efforts regarding negative effects of non-natives.
- ◆ Utilize volunteers.

Preserve habitat for native animal species

- ◆ Keep recreational use away from areas of potentially sensitive habitat, such as the 'glory holes.'
- ◆ Work with agencies and other partners to determine the specific uses of animals within the habitat provided by the Woodlands.
- ◆ Conduct Mollusk studies on BLM land.
- ◆ Conduct surveys of bat habitat in 'glory holes' on BLM land.
- ◆ Work with current University of Oregon researchers studying *Fritillaria Gentneri*.

Maintenance of 'Good Neighbor' policy

- ◆ Establish a private property buffer zone
- ◆ Notify all adjacent landowners of any development plans or changes in policy.
- ◆ Address liability issues.

Minimize user conflicts

- ◆ Plan trails that guide visitors away from private property.
- ◆ Do not develop any land for public use within the 300-foot private property buffer.
- ◆ Control pets, remove all waste.

Encourage ethical behavior

- ◆ Install signs that illustrate proper trail etiquette.
- ◆ Promote Carry-In/Carry-Out policy.

Separate uses

- ◆ Effectively make specific trail use designations apparent and educate users on the management zones and uses allowed there through outreach, signs and literature.

Fire prevention/management

- ◆ City of Jacksonville should adopt a 'No Smoking' ordinance for the Woodlands
- ◆ Develop an official 'Fire Management Policy' to be adopted by the City of Jacksonville.

Close Jackson Creek to vehicles

- ◆ Restore vegetation and impacted soils due to past motor vehicle access.

APPENDIX I – FLORA & FAUNA

NATIVE TREES, SHRUBS, & WOODY VINES

COMMON NAME	LATIN NAME	COMMON NAME	LATIN NAME
Big-Leaf Maple	<i>Acer Macrophyllum</i>	White Alder	<i>Alnus Rhombifolia</i>
Oregon Grape	<i>Berberis Aquifolium</i>	Hazelnut	<i>Corylus Cornuta</i>
Orange Honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera Ciliosa</i>	Oregon White Oak	<i>Quercus Garryana</i>
Pacific Madrone	<i>Arbutus Menzeisii</i>	Ponderosa Pine	<i>Pinus Ponderosa</i>
Black Oak	<i>Quercus Kelloggii</i>	Buckbrush	<i>Ceanothus Cuneatus</i>
Black Ash	<i>Fraxinus Latifolia</i>	Wood Rose	<i>Rosa Gymnocarpa</i>
Oceanspray	<i>Holodiscus Discolor</i>	Reb Flowering Currant	<i>Ribes Sanguinium</i>
Black Locust	<i>Robinia Psuedoacacia</i>	Incense Cedar	<i>Calocedrus Decurrens</i>
Wester Serviceberry	<i>Amelanchier Alnifolia</i>	Whitleaf Manzanita	<i>Artostaphylos Viscida</i>
Pacific Ninebark	<i>Physocarpus Capitatus</i>	White Mock Orange	<i>Philadelphus Lewisii</i>
California Blackberry	<i>Rubus Ursinus</i>	Douglas Fir	<i>Psuedotsuga Menziesii</i>
Black Cottonwood	<i>Populus Balsamifera</i>	Deerbrush	<i>Ceanothus Intergerimus</i>
Oak Mistletoe	<i>Phoradendron Villosum</i>	Mountain Mahogany	<i>Cercocarpus Betuloides</i>
Snowberry	<i>Symphoricarpos Albus</i>	Oso Berry	<i>Oemleria Cerasiformis</i>
Poison Oak	<i>Toxicodendron Diversilobum</i>		

NATIVE FERNS & FERN ALLIES

COMMON NAME	LATIN NAME	COMMON NAME	LATIN NAME
Fragile Fern	<i>Cystopteris Fragilis</i>	Horsetail	<i>Equisetum Hyemale</i>
Western Sword Fern	<i>Polystichum Munitum</i>	Giant Horsetail	<i>Equisetum Telemateia</i>

NATIVE GRASSES

COMMON NAME	LATIN NAME	COMMON NAME	LATIN NAME
Brome	<i>Bromus Laevipes</i>	California Fescue	<i>Festuca California</i>
Blue Wild Rice	<i>Elymus Glaucus</i>	California Brome	<i>Bromus Carinatus</i>
Lemmon's Needlegrass	<i>Achnatherum Lemmonii</i>	Idaho Fescue	<i>Festuca Idahoensis</i>
Hedgehog Dogtail	<i>Cynosurus Echinatus</i>		

NATIVE HERBS

COMMON NAME	LATIN NAME	COMMON NAME	LATIN NAME
Yarrow	<i>Achillea Millefolium</i>	Bittercress	<i>Cardamine Nuttallii</i>
Indian Pink	<i>Silene Hookeri</i>	Bleeding Heart	<i>Dicentra Formosa</i>
Self-Heal	<i>Prunella Vulgaris</i>	Harvest Brodiaea	<i>Brodiaea Elegans</i>
Rigid Hedge Nettle	<i>Stachys Ajugoides</i>	Pussy Ears	<i>Calochortus Tolmiei</i>
Gentner's Fritillaria	<i>Fritillaria Gentneri</i>	Scarlet Fritillary	<i>Fritillaria Recurva</i>
Trillium	<i>Trillium Albidum</i>	Naked Broom-rape	<i>Orobanche Uniflora</i>
Fairy Slipper	<i>Calypso Bulbosa</i>	Miner's Lettuce	<i>Claytonia Perfoliata</i>
Crimson Columbine	<i>Aquilegia Formosa</i>	Western Starflower	<i>Trientalis Latifolia</i>
Fringe Cups	<i>Tellima Grandiflora</i>	Wood Strawberry	<i>Fragaria Vesca</i>
Blue-eyed Mary	<i>Collinsia Linearis</i>	Bedstraw	<i>Galium Aparine</i>
Lewis's Lomatium	<i>Lomatium Triteratum</i>	Sea Blush	<i>Plectritis Congesta</i>
Trail Plant	<i>Adenocaulon Bicolor</i>	Pussy Toes	<i>Antennaria Argentea</i>
Mugwort	<i>Artemisia Douglasiana</i>	Deltoid Blasm-root	<i>Balsamorhiza Deltoidea</i>
Wolly Sunflower	<i>Eriophyllum Lanatum</i>	Tower Butterweed	<i>Senecio Integerrimus</i>
Yellow-Flowerd Iris	<i>Iris Chrysophylla</i>	Henderson's Tritelia	<i>Triteleia Hendersonii</i>
Checker Mallow	<i>Sidalcea Malvaeflora</i>	Death Camus	<i>Zigadenus Micranthus</i>
Grand Collomia	<i>Collomia Grandiflora</i>	Tongue Clarikia	<i>Claskia Rhomboidea</i>
Bigleaf Avens	<i>Geum Macrophyllum</i>	Applegate's Paintbrush	<i>Castilleja Applegatei</i>
Hound's Tounge	<i>Cynoglossum Grande</i>	Henderson's Fawn Lily	<i>Erythronium</i>
California Bluebell	<i>Campanula</i>	Western False	<i>Smilacina Racemosa</i>
	<i>Prenanthoides</i>	Soloman's Seal	
Oregon Pea	<i>Lathyrus Polyphyllus</i>	Starry False Soloman's	<i>Smilacina Stellata</i>
Shooting Star	<i>Dodecatheon</i>	Seal	
	<i>Hendersonii</i>	California Ground-cone	<i>Boschniakia Strobilacea</i>
Western Buttercup	<i>Ranunculus</i>	California Poppy	<i>Escholzia Californica</i>
	<i>Occidentalis</i>	Blue Dicks	<i>Dichelostemma</i>
Larkspur	<i>Delphinium Decorum</i>		<i>Capitatum</i>
Woodland Star	<i>Lithophragma Affine</i>		

NON-NATIVE SPECIES

COMMON NAME	LATIN NAME	COMMON NAME	LATIN NAME
English Ivy	<i>Hedera Helix</i>	Chicory	<i>Cichorium Intybus</i>
Bur-Chervil	<i>Anthriscus Caucalis</i>	Nipplewort	<i>Lapsana Communis</i>
Bull Thistle	<i>Cirsium Vulgare</i>	Wooly Mullein	<i>Verbascum Thapsus</i>
Perennial Sweet Pea	<i>Lathyrus Latifolius</i>	Himalayan Blackberry	<i>Rubus Discolor</i>
Bee Balm	<i>Melissa Officinalis</i>	St. John's Wort	<i>Hypericum Perforatum</i>
Black Locust	<i>Robinia Psuedoacacia</i>	Star Thistle	
Scotch Broom	<i>Cytisus Scoparius</i>		

APPENDIX II - LAND PROTECTION

There are many ways to protect land against development. Some methods can be permanent while others are temporary. With each option the landowner relinquishes varying amounts of control and rights over the property. The permanent land protection methods fall into four categories: donations, sales, transfer with conditions, and undivided interests. The alternative or temporary land protection methods are; long term leases, nonbinding agreements, management agreements, mutual agreements, land exchange, and limited development. The flow chart on the following page illustrates the process by which a landowner can decide which method is best for protecting their property.

Acquisition

The outright purchase of a piece of land is known as fee simple acquisition. This is the most definitive way for an organization to protect the resource. It is often, however, difficult or impossible. A conservation organization like the Jacksonville Woodlands Association has to rely on donations and generosity. This makes it very difficult to compete with developers or other more profit oriented organizations.

Conservation Easements

One technique for preserving private land other than fee simple acquisition is through establishing a conservation easement. Conservation easements have been successfully used to protect a variety of environmentally sensitive lands, including barrier islands along our coasts, mountain canyons in the Rockies, hunting preserves along river corridors and prairie grasslands of our central states. They may be used as the sole preservation technique or they may be adapted to provide protection of a buffer area around the core of a preserve where the central area is held by a conservation owner in fee title. Conservation easements can also accommodate low impact outdoor recreation.

With a conservation easement, the landowner gives up certain uses and developmental rights to the land by way of a series of restrictions. It also grants certain affirmative rights, including the right to enforce these restrictions, to a second party, usually a non-profit conservation organization or a government agency involved in park or natural area protection. A conservation easement is similar in effect to restrictive covenants in a subdivision, which also restricts land use, but differs in several significant ways. First, a conservation easement is intended to provide benefits to the public at large, not just the individual landowners within a private subdivision. Second, subdivision restrictions set forth a framework

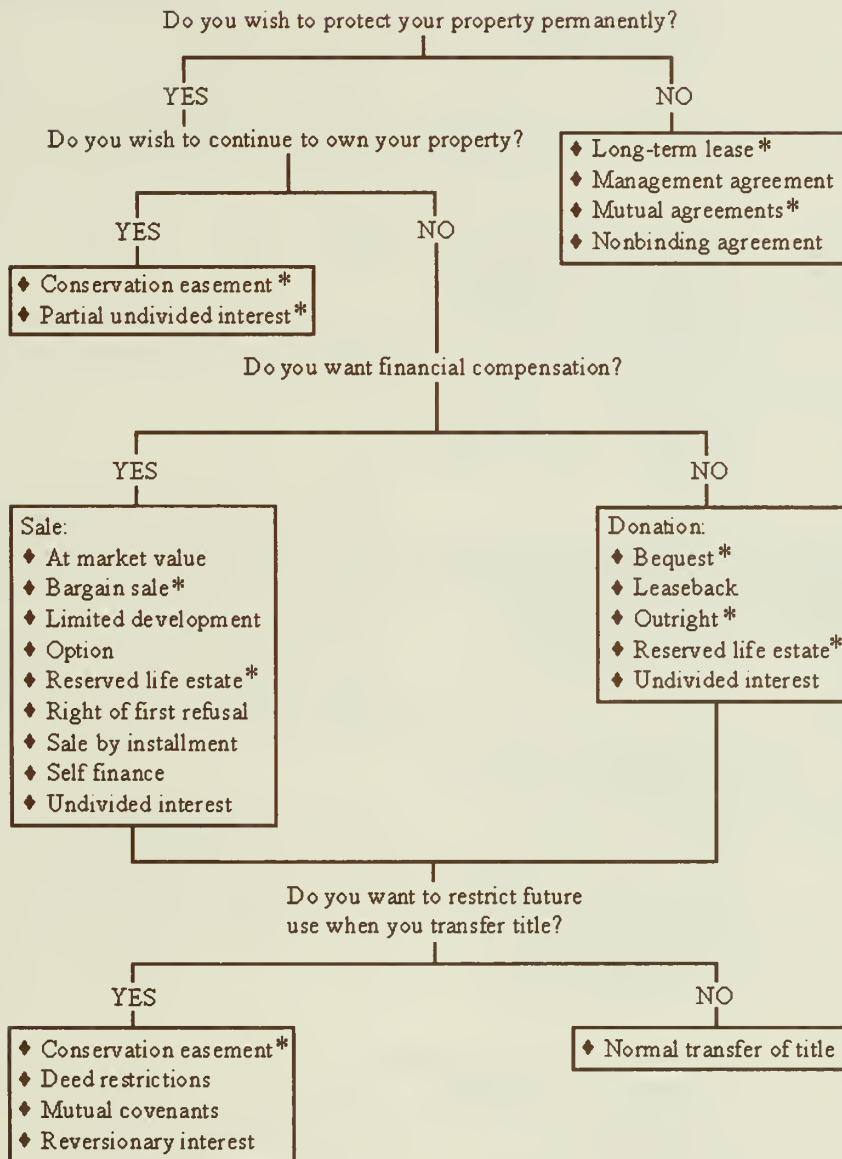
for future development of the property. Conservation easements, on the other hand, are designed to preserve property primarily in its natural, undeveloped condition. Like subdivision restrictions, conservation easements are tailored to the particular characteristics of the land. Prior to drafting the easement, a complete natural resource inventory including maps, photographs of existing improvements, species lists, etc. should be undertaken. Properly done, the inventory will identify sensitive areas, land use patterns, and those areas where limited development may occur, and thus will provide the conceptual framework for drafting the easement itself.

The Woodlands represents one creative use of conservation easements. In the case of the Britt Woods, Beekman, Beebe and Begley (Rich Gulch) properties conservation easements have been used to create an overlay of protection. When JWA raised money and purchased the property or worked with the landowners they also worked with the SOLC to provide a permanent level of protection that direct donation to the City would not afford. Prior to passing title to the City of Jacksonville, the JWA, SOLC, private owners and the City negotiated terms of easements that protect each of these parcels into the future. In effect these easements lock the original intent of these gifts into place and guarantee the continued enjoyment of the land for its natural. While all of these easements specifically provide for public access and use of the land, conservation easements may also be placed on private land to protect a viewshed or open space. Easements are very flexible tools and do not require public access, therefore allowing a private owner to permanently protect their property without necessitating either public ownership or access. Such use of easements could allow continued private ownership and enjoyment while increasing the protected viewshed.

Cooperative Agreements

A less official but effective way to protect land is through a cooperative agreement or memorandum of understanding. This is less complicated and most effective when the landowners are public agencies with similar missions. The Jacksonville Woodlands is currently under such an agreement between the Bureau of Land Management, Jackson County Parks, and the City of Jacksonville (see Appendix VI). This is a less permanent solution since these types of agreements usually contain an escape clause that will allow any or all of the signatories to pull out with reasonable notice.

Landowner Options



* In most cases. The amounts of income tax and estate tax reduction depend on a number of factors. Note: For property best kept in private ownership, the land trust may place a conservation easement on the property to protect it, and sell it to an appropriate buyer. For non-conservation property donated to generate income to the land trust, the land trust will sell the property. Cash from the sale in either case will be used to support the land trust's conservation programs. (This flow chart was taken from Land Protection, A Washington State Handbook, 1992, Interagency Committee for Outdoor Recreation)

LAND PROTECTION OPTIONS

OPTION	DESCRIPTION	RESULTS	INCOME TAX DEDUCTIONS*	ESTATE TAX DEDUCTIONS*
Conservation Easement	Legal agreement between a landowner and a land trust or government agency permanently limiting a property's uses.	Land's conservation values protected by organization. Owner continues to own, use, and live on land.	Yes	Yes
Outright Land Donation	Land is donated to land trust or agency.	Organization owns & protects land. Income tax deductions spread over several years.	Yes	Yes
Donation of Undivided Partial Interests	Interests in land are donated to land trust, or agency over several years, until organization has full ownership.	Organization owns & protects land.	Yes	Yes
Donation of Land by Will	Land is donated to land trust or agency at death.	Organization owns & protects land.	No	Yes
Donation of Remainder Interest in Land with Reserved Life Estate	Land is donated to land trust, but owner (or others designated) continue to live there, usually until death.	Organization owns & protects land.	Yes	Yes
Bargain Sale of Land	Land is sold to land trust or agency for a price below fair market value.	Organization owns & protects land.	Yes	Yes
Lease	Land is leased for a specified number of years to a land trust or individual, with restrictions placed on how it can be used	Development postponed	Yes	Yes
Mutual Covenant	A group of landowners agree to restrictions on their land use. May not involve a conservation group.	Can be nullified by subsequent agreement of owners.	No	No

* In most cases. The amounts of income tax and estate tax reduction depend on a number of factors. Note: For property bestkept in private ownership, the land trust may place a conservation easement on the property to protect it, and sell it to an appropriate buyer. For non-conservation property donated to generate income to the land trust, the land trust will sell the property. Cash from the sale in either case will be used to support the land trust's conservation programs. (The following is excerpted from Conservation Options A Landowner's Guide published by the Land Trust Alliance.)

APPENDIX III - FUNDING & PARTNERSHIPS

When seeking funds from grants, don't try to make the funding guidelines fit the project. Instead make sure the project fits the guidelines. This will increase your chances for success.

Putting together a project of this magnitude requires fundraising from numerous sources that will likely include a combination of federal, state, local and private grant programs. Most grant programs are established for specific purposes (e.g., recreation, conservation, environmental restoration, transportation, health and fitness, education) and the challenge is to identify these elements of the Woodlands that match together funding sources.

Following is information on some of the better known grant programs that can assist in Woodlands acquisition, development, and management:

State

Land and water conservation fund (L&WCF) is a funding source for land acquisition and/or development of outdoor recreation facilities and areas. The program is managed by the National Park Service and administered in each state through a Governor appointed state agency. L&WCF grants requires a 50% match from state or local funds. In Oregon L&WCF is managed by the Oregon Parks and Recreation Department. Contact: Marilyn Lippincott (503) 378-4168, ext. 241

Oregon State Lottery. Voters passed an initiative in the fall of 1998 authorizing a percentage of the state lottery money be dedicated to an acquisition and development grant program for parks and recreation. The program will be administered by Oregon Parks and Recreation and is expected to launch in spring 2000. Contact: Marilyn Lippincott (503) 378-4168, ext. 241

Federal

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Environmental Education Grants has funding available for variety of environmental education projects. Grants of under \$5,000 are encouraged, but can be much higher. Contact: Sally Hanft, (206) 553-1207 or 1-800 424-4EPA

The Recreational Trails Program was authorized by Congress in 1998 under the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century (TEA-21) to provide funds to the States to develop and maintain recreational trails and trail related facilities for both motorized and non-motorized trail uses. Under TEA-21, the Congress authorized the Recreational Trails Program for \$40 million in 1999, and \$50 million annually for 2000, 2001, 2002, and 2003. Half of the funds are distributed equally among all States, and the other half are distributed in proportion to the estimated amount of off-road recreational fuel use in each State. Eligible projects include; trail maintenance and restoration, development and rehabilitation of trailside and trailhead facilities and trail linkages, purchase and lease of trail construction and maintenance equipment, construction of new trails, acquisition of easements or property for trails, operation of educational programs to promote safety and environmental protection related to trails. Contact in Oregon: Shawn Longhran (503) 378-41168. Contact in Washington D.C.: Coalition for Recreational Trails, Suite 450, Washington D.C. 20005

Private Business

The Phillips Petroleum Environmental Partnership Awards program gives grants between \$500-\$5,000 to community organizations doing environmental projects like stream restorations. Grants tend to be given to educational projects with schools or groups working with schools. Matching funds are required. Contact: Patricia Marshall, (918) 661-5139

Coors Pure Water 2000 provides non-profit groups nationwide with small grants for water quality improvement projects such as river cleanups, restoration projects and educational programs. Contact: Dave Taylor, (800) 642-6116

Recreational Equipment, Inc. provides small grants (around \$2,000) to groups working nationally to protect public land. Possible source for hands-on projects. Contact: Maria Groen, (253) 395-7100

Foundations

The Brainerd Foundation awards grants for projects that build citizen support for environmental protection and have the potential to inform public policy. These grants are awarded to incorporated 501(c)(3) organizations only. Contact: (206) 448-7222, info@brainerd.org

Compton Foundation offers grants for public education, fish habitat, and public policy in natural resource management, with a focus on watershed protection and long term habitat

General Management Plan

and ecosystem preservation and restoration. These grants are awarded to incorporated 501(c)(3) organizations only. Contact: (415) 328-0101

The Harder Foundation is a small foundation that funds environmental action projects in support of habitat protection, especially prime habitat areas facing immediate threats on public lands. Some of the Harder Foundation's grants involve acquisition of natural areas, especially when they are of regional biological significance. 40% of their grants in aggregate are made to grantees in the states of Washington and Oregon. Write for "Guidelines for Grant Proposals." Contact: Del Langbauer (253) 593-2121, HARDERFNDN@aol.com

Give to the Earth Foundation funds a variety of small environmental projects. Applicant organizations must have minimal administrative overhead and results must be tangible. Typical grant size is \$2,500. Contact: Ellen Liberatori, (800) 933-9628

The Bullitt Foundation gives grants to a variety of environmental projects in the Pacific Northwest. Contact: Emory Bundy, (206) 343-0807

Wilburforce Foundation funds wildlife and habitat protection and environmental education projects. Contact: Timothy Greyhavens, (206) 286-4554

Non-Monetary Sources of Assistance
EPA and the North American Association for Environmental Education (NAAEE) have developed a publication called "Grant Funding for Your Environmental Education Project" which provides strategies for identifying potential sources of funding. This publication can be purchased for \$5 from NAAEE, Publications and Member Services, P.O. Box 400, Troy, Ohio, 45373.

If none of the above sources work for your particular project, you may want to consult The 1996-97 Pacific Northwest Grantmakers Forum Member Directory. It lists more than fifty major foundations in the Pacific Northwest region. It is available from the Forum at (206) 624-9899, or you can contact Seattle Public Library's Grantsmanship Center. The Grantsmanship Center has a complete collection of resources for anyone seeking grant funding. Seattle Public Library, 1000 4th Avenue, Seattle, WA 98104. Call: 386-INFO.

The National Small Flows Clearinghouse operates a computer bulletin board that can help you "tread the murky waters of environmental finance." The bulletin board lists grant and loan opportunities, and provides information on funding

alternatives, highlights of successful funding methods and referrals to financing experts. Contact: Brad Maust, (800) 624-8301.

APPENDIX IV - PUBLIC COMMENTS

Jacksonville Woodlands Historic Natural Park & Trail System Public Comments

The following is a direct transcription of the written comments collected from participants of the January 21st public meeting. These reactions are their themes, concerns, and priorities regarding the different sections of the GMP.

Station #1

Our Future Vision for the Woodlands

What do you think of the vision statement?

I think it is complete, the natural element, to me, is the most important.

Very good.

It's good.

This is excellent. Is it altruistic or real?

Terrific.

It's fine as far as it goes. It needs to anticipate future directions. Allow room for growth and changes time brings in new uses and meanings.

Good - the feeling we all have had from the beginning.

It's important to our kids and our future.

Strongly agree. Place emphasis on protection for future generations.

A little wordy but basically good. Some of the landscape vegetation is in a changing condition and will not look the same in the future. Some will mature, others will be changed by dynamic natural events such as fire.

Very good! Preserving the impression of a small city which means future development will have to be beyond present city limits and providing educational opportunities for children (historical and natural world are very important).

The Jacksonville Woodlands Historical Natural Park and Trail System has been set aside to preserve the historic landscape and heritage that is and will be Jacksonville for future generations. The Woodlands provides Jacksonville a scenic backdrop, and an area for education and recreation, for us all. Protecting the surrounding Woodlands enhances the rural flavor of Jacksonville's Historic District that characterizes our community.

Right on!

Needs to be more concise and perhaps include on more component... defining growth boundaries for Jacksonville.

Excellent!

Your statement on the wall is excellent.

It expresses my hopes for the system. Some duplication could be eliminated.

Good - maybe instead of "protecting" use "conserving" band of natural woodlands surrounding Jacksonville.

It does a good job of pin pointing the need and means of addressing it.

Well thought out.

Why do you think the Jacksonville Woodlands are important to the people of our area?

It keeps the quality of life high.

The character of the town, its livability, the historic designation - all depend on preserving the setting as it is: wooded, open and natural.

I think there is a strong sense of ownership and participation.

Don't know whether or not many even think about it. Need to be concerned with "state-wide goals" concepts of growth.

Provides scenic, restful, environment for re-creating and historical significance of city.

It affects the quality of life in many ways both directly and indirectly depending on a person's interest and abilities.

The type of people who settle here are unhappy with crowded

General Management Plan

areas - yearn for a quiet, uncluttered, natural areas.
Preserving a heritage and educating future visitors and residents.

Help define Jacksonville as a rural community not connected with urban sprawl.

Woodlands are extremely important to all in the community and will become more in the future.

Yes, the open space, band of trees, and natural trails are very important in maintaining a rural atmosphere.

To protect Historic Jacksonville and surrounding open space from being overwhelmed by urban sprawl.

Hiking in solitude, exercising. Education, Town boundaries, scenic entrance to town.

It frames the image we've worked hard to develop.

To maintain the flavor of the historic aspect of the town and provide education and recreation.

Recreation, visuals, buffer space.

Its aims will go a long way to maintaining the unique small town feeling of Jacksonville.

People need the peace and natural environment of wooded areas. It is good for the soul as well as for the beauty and livability of the area.

Rallying force for developing community and common culture. Pride forming.

Are there any particular natural or cultural resources that you think should be conserved and managed?

Continue to tie the trail system together so it is totally webbed.

The viewshed is vital! The forests must be preserved. The history held therein is important as a story to be told to the people using the trails.

To keep (or make) Britt concert areas very undeveloped and incorporate more of it into the woodlands system - use that area more for education than more and bigger concerts.

No trails etc. near or through cemetery.

Huener Farm as possible Living History Farm in keeping with scenic boundary surrounding Jacksonville (entering from South Stage Road).

The trees are the most visible and probably the most important part of the woodlands.

More information on just where gold was found, and activities around in town.

The cemetery and creeks.

Evidence of minimal activities - native species.

Mining activity areas should be preserved including equipment used by miners. These areas need not be large but interpretive. Allow surrounding vegetation to change with time and with some help in management.

Maintain and encourage natural plants and trees thus keeping the trail areas historically accurate to the original period of Jacksonville's development.

Nearby orchard land, in danger of development. One of the frequently seen sights of Rouge Valley are building rising where once there was trees and agricultural sprawl.

Some on mining, logging and if possible address the early development.

Rare/endangered species such as Frittilaria.

The land above the Britt and around Jacksonville Cemetery.

Huener farm and other historical and natural resources should be preserved as part of a larger woodlands vision.

Station #2

Management Goals

Additional topics for the management chapter to address:

Leave it better than you found it.

Litter patrol/Lead by example.

Law enforcement top priority.

Fire protection.

General Management Plan

All summer "sleeping in the woods."

Hidden marijuana patches.

Drug paraphernalia.

Wheel chair areas.

Noise -limiting times- night hikes.

Junior cops, kids patrol.

No motorcycles.

Provide a method to count feedback as this develops.

Multi-theme uses - groups - co-op agreements.

Britt property.

Are there other management issues you would like to see addressed in the GMP?

Public use without damage. Dumping, litter, vandalism, scotch broom, dog droppings, no smoking, pedestrian only, biking/horseback, no dirt bikes, frightening wildlife.

Finances for future expansion?

Those listed on the wall poster I've heard a lot of people complain about dogs running loose, from people walking the trail and from people who live near trails.

Put a tax on property within city, put on ballot. The above (operational topics) are enough to be concerned about - the cost can be prohibitive. This land provides no taxes.

Community/individual commitment toward physical maintenance, grounds keeping, safety patrol, if needed.

What about interpretive material for schools - are school administrators included in management plan?

Minimal effect of trails on ecosystem - avoid introduction of new plant species. Avoid effect of trails on native plants. Keep horse and bike trails separate from boat trails. Keep number of trails to a minimum.

Definitely maintenance - plenty of receptacles for trash.

Water diversion plans/culverts to prevent trail washouts. Possible schedules of required weekly, monthly, biweekly, et.

Adequate fire breaks/safety zones in case of fires.

Some of these properties are 'land locked' by private owners - suggest all residents adjacent to JWA & BLM land be contacted for specific input.

How and by whom will these issues be decided and managed in the coming years.

Consider some areas without trails.

Details on how maintenance will be done and funded.

One of the management goals should be to have an educational program for young citizens included in every item above. Part of the idea of the trails should be that all citizens (young and old) have ownership and therefore have responsibility towards them.

Looks good to me as it is.

Poison oak management. Dog excrement on trails.

Re: Emergency Medical Response: Trail system must be named to provide assistance.

Fire hazard reduction within the greenbelt area. Vegetation management for visual/recreation - thinning to promote healthy forested backdrop/larger trees for visuals, not fuel breaks where all vegetation is cleared but rather fuel reduction areas where the fuel loading is reduced.

Include the Britt gardens in the project.

Do you have any thoughts and/or ideas on how you would like to see any of the above issues managed?

Fencing, private/public boundary. Clearly delineate public away from private.

Leash laws on trails. A 'neighborhood watch' for vandalism.

Get local scout groups, etc. to help with the litter. Use county juvenile offender work crews for trail repair and groundkeeping.

All entities to contribute especially county for foot patrols.

Volunteers from local area to manage. Management to include trail maintenance ideas and coordinated work plans.

Definitely civic clubs - scouts - young people as well as seniors all should be a part of the care and management.

General Management Plan

Use for pedestrians, bicycles and horses.

I am partially concerned about "smoking" and fires during the dry seasons, Has this issue been considered?

Issues above should be handled locally.

Locally, with a small enough group with sufficient authority, to be effective.

You seem to already know that democracy is the key.

Station #3: Recreational Use and Facilities

What types of recreational use would you like to see provided within the Woodlands? What activities would be appropriate?

Around town activities should be simple. Hiking, nature - bird watching- student education. If the 1400 forest area is included horseback riding (only areas the forester says) could be a moneymaker for the city (concessions)

Hiking - natural (flora+fauna) signage <information>

Motorized vehicles of any kind must not be allowed access to the trails. Mountain bikes and horses pose a major problem of safety to other users and heavily increase the need for maintenance of trails: not recommended uses.

Hiking, nature observation educational opportunities - some picnic sites and rest rooms - (closer to trail heads). Please, no horses or mountain bikes!

No biking, no picnicking. One or two trails only for horses - someone to clean up.

Hiking, nature observation only.

Some bike trails. Some horse trails. Most - but not all - for hiking.

Mountain biking, walking, horseback.

Please no mountain biking - I have lived for eight years

adjacent to Nature Conservancy with bike trails. There was constant noise, little and incompatibility with hikers and damage to the land.

I would like to see all of the above but nothing motorized.

Not enough land for biking, picnicking, horseback riding, or

parking in the woodlands.

Would need to include watershed and more.

Hiking and nature observation with occasional rest spot - horses and wheeled vehicles are not appropriate.

Looks good to me, don't overuse the land.

I hope that the usage of these areas remains as basic and non-technical as possible.

Initially all - then separate "zone" groups.

Mainly hikes and nature observation.

Limited on biking because of damage and erosion.

All of the above.

All of the above with probably limiting mountain biking trails for safety reasons.

Classes on nature and the plants and trees of the Woodlands.

Nothing with engines - enhance native birds and viewing opportunities.

I know of only one trail, it is near the Britt Concert property and too narrow.

Please provide any comments you would like the Advisory Committee to consider regarding the following facilities:

Regulatory Signs:

Keep all signs simple, in plain sight near an entrance. You should use heavy wood with indented letters painted.

Have all signs the same design. Have all info clear, concise and to the point.

Signs are needed to point out trails: they are at present liable to be confused with deer trails and people get lost. They should be made of wood located where trails intersect or other confusion is likely to occur. Distances would be useful as would indication of north, etc.

Clarity and simplicity.

Good common sense, proper placement.

Clear directional signs with mileage from one point to the

General Management Plan

next.

Regulatory signs are ineffective, interpretive are better.

Trails should be well marked with unobtrusive signage.

It would be great to have some directional signs... I sometimes get disoriented on location.

Limited in number, natural materials.

Landscaping:

Keep native plants in mind. Manipulation of the environment will provide the native plant the opportunity to be used as screening. Consider landscaping more as a manipulation of the sites successional stage. Keep it natural.

Natural - have everything labeled.

Keep the natives natural.

Natural.

Use natural drought tolerant, fire resistant plants.

Keep natural.

Native to Southern Oregon only.

Landscaping/screening may be necessary where trail abuts or nears residences.

Native plant materials only.

Native plants and trees - protective screening to close out visible residences.

Natural.

Limited as needed for restoration.

Native.

Should there be any landscaping beyond what occurs naturally? Brushing out to take advantage of views periodically along a trail is welcome.

Fencing (location, materials, etc.):

Why?

Maybe along equestrian areas - or - separation needs for

residential zones.

Limited as much as possible (hedges would be nicer...)

Natural.

Very few - natural cedar.

As in keeping with natural environment.

Where necessary to keep people from entering onto private property. Last week, visitors from Switzerland on the trail walked into private property by accident.

Rustic but able to withstand abuse.

Functional/cost effective.

Are you fencing wildlife in or out or fencing hikers, visitors from private property?

Wood rail where needed nothing metal or plastic.

Fencing areas of safety hazards only.

Fencing with plants and trees would be appropriate.

No.

Protection from some private properties may be necessary.

Minimal except to discourage motorized access.

Minimal fencing, but install what is necessary to separate trail from conflict with homeowner so that trails can connect in built up areas. Plant screening might substitute for fences.

As little fencing as possible.

Yes.

Benches (location, materials, frequency, etc.):

Use materials similar to those shown by federal and state parks that stand the test of time.

Yes, at a number of places so that young and old can access all areas. Plastic lumber, low maintenance.

Wood benches (very simple ones, no backrest necessary!) just off the trail at the top of climbs at least for a start! Just on a few (1 or 2) short trails, not all. Keep natural.

General Management Plan

Natural/logs/ frequent for those who tire easily.

Plus or minus _ apart. Simple - rock or wood.

Adequately spaced/wood/natural local resources (stumps made into benches, etc.)

Very infrequent.

Benches situated such that people with young children or a disability could enjoy a walk in the woods & then stop to rest or allow the children to play.

No, - would be vandalized.

Occasional benches would be welcomed.

Limited.

Wooden, every mile or two depending on trail difficulty and view points.

O.K. interspersed in view spots and along creeks.

At rest points on grades - made of heavy timbers (hopefully low maintenance).

Some along the way for weary hikers, or for those who just want to sit and enjoy the woodland, meditate, read.

Yes.

Trailheads (parking, restrooms, drinking water, etc.):

Keep it simple. Physically indestructible, low cost of material, elegant shape.

Good signage at trailheads and along the way. At different locations restrooms (composting toilets) and drinking fountains.

All of these would be nice! Also, availability of a good map (with compass points, scale, contour lines - all very helpful in finding your way around!)

No.

Small areas for parking. Restroom facilities and drinking water at both ends of the trail.

A few carefully planned.

Parking should be away from most trails - keep parking in city and let people walk to trails.

A restroom might be needed at the beginning of the Britt Woods trail. Bikers and hikers usually carry their own water.

Parking, restrooms, drinking water should be considered, but the overall impression should be a natural area as opposed to a "well developed" area.

Limited - parking - restrooms - yes but where?

Very limited.

Water if possible, a restroom or two.

Parking where trailheads are at or in the city or by already developed areas such as the Britt Festival grounds.

Restrooms are nice but an awful maintenance and vandalism problem - have at the least directions to the closest public one. Some parking (or directions to closest parking) would enhance usage of trails.

All of the above.

Yes.

I would like to see a picnic area in a scenic area, not too close to traffic noise among good tall trees and with stone fireplaces, tables and animal proof garbage receptacles. A camping area would be good too.

Viewing Platforms:

Plan the area out well. What are we viewing? I don't know the areas that need them. Kids will have good ideas for locations.

Yes.

Not necessary in my view (no pun intended!)

No.

At top of hill areas where you can see out across the valley.

When and where possibly needed.

I don't see the need it adds unnecessary building in a natural area. Also, it adds to maintenance costs.

General Management Plan

Possibly in areas where there would be safety hazards.

Occasionally - viewing platforms of natural material appearing materials would be appropriate.

Very few - wood.

Simple.

Natural materials, high point vista - maybe tower overlook?
Look like old Forest Service lookout?

Viewing what? - keep at a minimum to preserve a more natural feeling.

Good idea.

Yes.

Station #4: Boundaries, Defining the Woodlands

◆ The 250 acres that have already been included plus any additional lands brought in using similar techniques.

◆ The viewshed, which would be defined as what a person standing in downtown Jacksonville can see in an area of approximately 180 degrees when looking up into the

◆ Woodlands. This would primarily be to the top of the visible ridgelines.

◆ The watershed, which would be defined as the horse shoe shaped drainage area of creeks, ravines, and gulches on both sides of the Woodlands around the community of Jacksonville.

Which of these three proposals do you most agree with and why?

Get as much as you can, make it a paradise!

All of the above.

The viewshed because I believe the other two (additional lands + watershed) would have to be incorporated and utilized if the viewshed was the priority.

There is enough - beetle killed trees should be removed - The whole area should be cruised for tree damage (insects) etc.

Viewshed, including Hueners Farm Acres.

The viewshed would be most effective in promoting interest

by the majority of people visiting Jacksonville.

No need to include additional lands.

#1

Watershed.

Most agree with 250 acres already acquired.

Watershed - environmental enhancement, protect Jacksonville from motorized recreation.

The first definition. The second and third definitions are unrealistic both from the cost and also development considerations the city will experience.

The watershed idea is likely too large a base. Its definition is nice. What you see coming in is the vision you and the future people will be left with if they don't live here. Stand back and look not just from in town but from the entrance into town. The viewshed idea is too ambitious.

The first seems more global to me and can be added to within the vision statement.

The viewshed idea is most easily visualized - conceptually.

Viewshed.

I agree with the 3rd, but it should include lands that are viewed when driving into town from Old Stage Road, South

Stage Road, and Jacksonville Highway - so it may also include lands that don't directly drain through Jacksonville.
Acquire more lands 300 acres is inadequate.

The viewshed - protecting this area is a large task - Enlarging the area beyond this could well be beyond the present capabilities of the organization. When this area is taken care of then extend the scope.

Viewshed - most important as to aesthetics.

Do you have any other ideas for defining a Woodlands boundary that you would like the Advisory Committee to consider? Should the city's 1800 acre Watershed along Jackson Creek and the old reservoir be included?

Could use as education classroom with forestry in mind.
Good question. Not in entirety. Forestland use is not necessarily a public use area.

General Management Plan

The more the merrier is my view. Ideally we would love trails that linked so that one could walk in the hills and also across town, from a circuit.

Continue hard push to purchase or have donated additional lands and build a larger interest group to support this -show the valley that this woodland area is an asset to this valley - the watershed should be included.

Should belong strictly to the city.

Yes - if a Cooperative Agreement can be worked out!

Probably not a good idea to interfere with the quality of the watershed. It should be preserved with a minimum of trails.

Manage for fire, viewshed, water, and timber. Don't lock it up.

No/ let the rest of the public have a place to ride motorcycles/ We need to share our environment.

Yes, but management of that area would have to include elected city officials.

Definitely include the 1800 acres and purchase a scenic easement to connect it to the city. Possibly acquire or purchase the strip where County road is located. Also, acquire more land to encompass the entire watershed. Mostly BLM and Boise Cascade are other owners. Watershed property should be managed for multiple use for enjoyment and education of the public and income for the city through sale of forest products.

The city has goals for the watershed other than recreation, also the watershed is not visible from downtown Jacksonville.

Perhaps parts of 1800 acre parcel limit to scenic or areas that display something unique or different in natural setting.

Absolutely include the watershed.

Yes.

City shouldn't sell off 1800-acre watershed. Instead BLM should purchase some of the desirable Woodland resource lands surrounding Jacksonville up Daisy Creek and into the viewshed. The City could then swap equal portions of the

1800-acre watershed for the newly acquired BLM lands - The BLM would then be able to better purchase its OHV recreation area in the Jackson creek area. The City of Jack

sonville would have lands that better serve the viewshed/ watershed - They still could practice forestry for the purpose of fire reduction/visuals/recreation.

The boundary could be expanded to include the watershed for trail and recreational purposes recognizing that these uses would not preclude such logging as the city would find desirable from time to time.

Other comments regarding this proposal:

This idea requires a longer time frame to start use of the area.

Lets keep the momentum to make Jacksonville "human friendly," surrounded and criss-crossed by nature and trails, instead of development roads and parking lots.

Why do we keep hearing about a destination resort to take advantage of this environment?

The Woodlands have been extremely successful thus far but should not over extend their program.

Simple is best. Underlying definitions would support a main idea but keep the concept or idea simple.

What is attainable within a long-range objective of surrounding Jacksonville with a greenbelt of land parcels connected by trails and trail easements.

A great asset for invitational events is races/hikes, mountain bike events etc.

Station #5: Interpretation, Telling Our Story

The Advisory Committee sees the Jacksonville Woodlands functioning as an outdoor classroom for people to learn about the natural world. Do you support this vision?

Yes: 20

No: 0

What themes should be included? What do you want to know more about?

The plants, trees, and birds

Bird watching, conservation.

Plants and animals.

Native plants of the area.

General Management Plan

Historical background of specific sites.

Good forest management. How did they do it in Europe?

Sharing.

History and Importance of caring for the environment in a balanced way.

Bio-systems, environmental protection, native species.

Natural and changing environment. Arboretum with other than native plants.

Native plants and trees.

Seasonal changes. Animal use. Plant types and stations or tags near plants with their names.

Local history, indigenous plants, trees.

Early settlement, geology, flora, mining, logging, Applegate trail.

Historic mining, vegetation - rare plants - noxious weeds.

I am most interested in plants - some history and geology also welcome.

Please provide any comments you would like the Advisory committee to consider regarding the following: Interpretive signs:

simple, clear, sparse wood.

Historical background.

Plants.

Use experts in the subject, but also use wordsmiths to write about it. See the Elk viewing area near Roadsport.

Self-explanatory.

Yes, if they are small and well maintained.

Fire history. What about featuring other history like agricultural and logging. Also, Jackson Creek reservoir is part of our history. Mining history is located in much larger area than around city. Larger area could be featured.

Brief and unobtrusive.

Keep them simple stone material works good and lasts forever.

Land Trust for multiple land use a) Agricultural, b) Timber, c) Public access, open space.

Limited - natural - wood.

Continue as already begun.

Self-guiding brochures:

Limit to one or two trails.

Information on types of natural growth and plants.

Issue at key points - e.g. Chamber of Commerce.

Visitor Center/local merchants availability.

Yes, but please request users to pack them out!

History of the area, indigenous flora and fauna identification.

Self - guiding brochures are helpful - should include information about trees and plants along the trails as well as distances.

No. Use general brochure that covers many subjects. Specific subject questions might be found at city hall.

Very handy - allows people to carry our "resource" easily to others outside our area.

Excellent.

These seem to work best for the hiker.

Curriculum guide:

Limit to one or two trails (short).

Different level of material for schools.

Work with school officials.

History of the area, including Native American History.

The opportunity to use the trail system as an educational experience is very important for the benefit of not only children growing up in Jacksonville but also parents and seniors.

Identify as many and as much as kids can handle.

Speaker's bureau and/or guest lecturers:

Only if well prepared and know what they are talking about - no made up myths.

Nice / not necessary this isn't the Grand canyon etc. (Keep it simple).

Great idea.

For what purpose.

Involve chamber of commerce as a way to keep feedback going to the Woodland Association and information available to residents and visitors.

Station #6: Students in the Woodlands

Keep up the good work!!!

I love it - get more groups involved - 4-H, Audubon, scouts. Have field trips from other schools, build on the idea of partnership.

Why are all little boys? and one little sister!

Good for class field trips. Youth groups. Participate in maintenance. Encourage individual pride to keep it clean.

Cut brush, trimmed trees, picked up trash, made signs - good!

Hope their enthusiasm keeps up. Great for field trips for classes in other areas.

Keep up the good work guys and girls.

Wonderful.

APPENDIX V – EASEMENT PROVISIONS

Through the cooperative efforts of the JWA, the SOLC and the City of Jacksonville four of the Woodland's parcels are owned by the City subject to Conservation Easements held by the SOLC. The Britt Woods, Beekman, Beebe, and Begley (Rich Gulch) properties were all transferred to the City of Jacksonville with conservation restrictions limiting their future use and providing the SOLC with oversight of what activities may take place on the properties. It is the purpose of these easements to protect, maintain and restore the properties predominantly in their natural, scenic, open space and historic condition. To reach their goals each easement restricts the uses of the property and requires the City to present a plan to the SOLC for their approval prior to any on-site work. The easements also give the SOLC the right to inspect the property and to ensure that the easements' purposes are being fulfilled. In addition the SOLC has the right to prevent any use of the properties which would significantly impair or interfere with their conservation values.

On a specific level the easements contemplate the following uses, all of which must be approved by the SOLC prior to work taking place:

- (a) Simple, rustic, non-paved foot or equestrian paths not to exceed three feet in width.
- (b) Paved handicapped accessible trails with specific length limitations.
- (c) Bridges and retaining walls for trails.
- (d) Interpretive, safety and direction signs designed to limit their visual impact on the natural landscape.
- (e) Rest benches.
- (f) Fences or barriers for safety purposes designed and placed to limit their aesthetic impact to the extent possible.

The easements also expressly prohibit certain uses as follows:

- (a) Industrial or commercial use.
- (b) Most use of bicycles.
- (c) Most use of off-road or other motorized vehicles.
- (d) The subdivision or partitioning of the property.
- (e) The exploration for, or extraction of, minerals.
- (f) Any alteration of the surface of the land except as allowed under a plan approved by the SOLC for the trail development described above.
- (g) The construction of any building, structure, sign, or improvement on the property except as permitted by the SOLC under a trail plan as described above.
- (h) The processing, storage, dumping, or other disposal of hazardous, toxic or other wastes, and refuse on the property.
- (i) Timber Harvest, cutting of trees or harvest of non-timber

forest products except as permitted under the provisions of a plan approved by the SOLC which is designed to protect the natural, scenic, historic, open space and ecological values of the property, or as necessary to control or prevent imminent hazard, disease, fire, or to restore natural habitat areas or to promote native vegetation.

(j) The building of roads and other right-of-ways except as may be approved by the SOLC under the provisions of a trail plan. These easements are designed to guarantee that the use of the properties continues to reflect the original intent of their donation to the City. Copies of the particular easements are held on file at the City, with the SOLC, and are recorded with the Jackson County recorder's office. Each easement should be referred to individually as they all vary slightly in their restrictions and allowances. On all the properties, the effect of these documents is to create a partnership between the City and the SOLC and allows the donors of the property, whether they be the citizens of Jacksonville represented by the JWA or private individuals, to know their goals will always be reflected in the properties and their use.

APPENDIX VI - COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT

COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT

BETWEEN

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MEDFORD DISTRICT

AND

CITY OF JACKSONVILLE

DECEMBER 4, 1990

Cooperative Agreement
Between
Bureau of Land Management, Medford District
and the
City of Jacksonville

I. Purpose and Background

In recognition of the fact that the City of Jacksonville is a National Historic Landmark District, one of three such communities to be so designated in the entire United States, the Bureau of Land Management, hereinafter called "BLM", and the City of Jacksonville, hereinafter called "the City", hereby agree to a cooperative venture to develop a park and trail system within and adjacent to the City, including three parcels of public lands which are administered by the BLM. The City of Jacksonville is currently the second highest tourism destination in southern Oregon. The City is seeking to maintain the official designation and to enhance tourism by preserving the "rural flavor" which characterizes the community. This "rural flavor" is due in large part to the surrounding wooded hillsides which provide for open space and a scenic backdrop. The BLM administers 70 acres of land within the City's Urban Growth Boundary. The BLM has an opportunity to form a partnership with the City of Jacksonville, and to provide leadership in the development of a park and trail system around the City. This cooperative partnership with Jacksonville offers an innovative approach for land management, provides interpretive opportunities, increases public awareness of BLM and its programs, and furthers BLM's initiative to expand and strengthen cooperative partnerships with other Federal, State, and Local agencies in order to enhance outdoor recreation opportunities.

II. Authority

- A. BLM authority is contained in the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, P.L. 94-579 (90 Stat. 2766, 43 USC 1737).
- B. City authority is contained in the Jacksonville Comprehensive Plan, and Statewide Land Use Planning Goals numbers 3 through 9, OAR Division 5, 6, and 16.

III. Responsibility and Provisions

- A. The City will develop a master plan which outlines the general concept and shows the location(s) of the proposed park and trails. This plan will incorporate the BLM-administered lands which are described as follows:

Parcel 1, NE1/4SW1/4, Parcel 2, N1/2SW/14NE1/4, Parcel 3, NE1/4NW1/4SE1/4, Sec. 31, T. 37 S., R. 2 W., W.M.

The City is hereby granted the right to include the three BLM parcels as described above into a master plan subject to approval by BLM for the purpose of recreational development, use, and protection, without payment of rent.

The City agrees to take the lead in contacting and coordinating with the other intermingled land owners for permission to enter and cross, and for permission to incorporate portions of these lands into the overall master plan.

- B. To assist in inventory, planning, and design, the BLM agrees to provide to the City materials, facilities, and technical expertise as requested to the fullest extent possible within availability of personnel, resources and budgetary constraints.
- C. Once the project is completed, BLM will continue to provide technical assistance as requested, and will participate as a partner in the overall management of the site and the facilities. The City will have lead responsibility for the maintenance of any development or facility constructed as part of this agreement.
- D. Procedures, terms, and conditions will include the following:
 - 1. BLM retains the right to conduct, grant, and administer other land management activities which are required by law or are normal administrative practices.
 - 2. The City must get written approval from BLM before any ground disturbing activity can take place on federal lands.

3. Any actions required by this agreement are subject to availability of funds and requisite statutory authority.
4. BLM will enforce all applicable Federal laws and regulations pertaining to the public lands.
5. This agreement may be amended by mutual accord to include other groups or government agencies. Such an amendment will be in writing and will become effective only when signed by both the BLM and the City.
6. This agreement may be terminated by either the BLM or the City with a one hundred and twenty (120) day written notice. A unanimous vote of the City Council is necessary to terminate the City's participation in this agreement.
7. This agreement will remain in effect until terminated as herein provided. A cooperative review by both parties will be conducted annually to determine a continued need for the agreement.

IN WITNESS THEREOF, the parties hereto have caused this Cooperative Agreement to be duly executed, and it shall become effective when signed by all parties.

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT:

CITY OF JACKSONVILLE

Richard J. Gubell 12/4/90
Area Manager,
Ashland Resource Area Date

Robert W. Allen 12/4/90
Mayor Date

David G. Allen 12/4/90
District Manager,
Medford District Date



AMENDMENT NUMBER 0001

TO THE

COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT

BETWEEN

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MEDFORD DISTRICT

AND CITY OF JACKSONVILLE

September 2, 1998

TITLE PAGE

Add 'JACKSON COUNTY PARKS' and 'JACKSONVILLE WOODLANDS ASSOCIATION'

Section I. PURPOSE AND BACKGROUND

DELETE entire paragraph.

INSERT new language as follows:

In recognition of the fact that the City of Jacksonville encompasses a National Historic Landmark District, the Bureau of Land Management, hereinafter referred to as "BLM", the City of Jacksonville, hereinafter referred to as "the City", Jackson County Parks, hereinafter referred to as "County Parks", and the Jacksonville Woodlands Association, hereinafter referred to as "JWA", hereby agree to a cooperative venture to develop a park and trail system within and adjacent to the City on lands separately owned and managed by the City, County and BLM which are collectively referred to as the Jacksonville Woodlands Historic Natural Park and Trail System.

The City is seeking to enhance tourism and maintain its official designation as a National Historic Landmark District by preserving the "rural flavor" which characterizes the community. This "rural flavor" is due in large part to the surrounding wooded hillsides which provide for open space and a scenic backdrop. This cooperative partnership offers an innovative approach for land management, provision of interpretive opportunities, increased public awareness and appreciation of the Jacksonville Woodlands Historic Natural Park and Trail System

and allows all parties involved to expand and strengthen cooperative partnerships with other Federal, State, local, and non-profit stakeholders to enhance outdoor recreation opportunities in the Jacksonville Woodlands Historic Natural Park and Trail System.

Section II. AUTHORITY

INSERT new language as follows:

- C. County Parks authority is contained in ORS 190.110 Intergovernmental Agreement between the County and Federal government and ORS 190.010 County and City agreement.
- D. JWA's authority is contained in their mission which originally stated that JWA, a non profit, 501 c3 tax exempt organization, was created to preserve, in its natural state, the 22 acre Beekman woods and to help establish the Jacksonville Woodlands Historic Natural Park and Trail System surrounding the City of Jacksonville, OR, National Historic Landmark District. The JWA mission has been expanded to include public protection for a larger band of natural woodlands and hiking trails surrounding Jacksonville. JWA's mission includes: The protection of the heritage and historic landscapes that define Jacksonville; preserving the quality of life for future generations; fundraising; land acquisition; assisting with trail building; the placing of conservation easements; initiating educational and interpretive materials and displays; and the formation and support of an active citizens' group to accomplish these objectives.

Section III. RESPONSIBILITY AND PROVISIONS

DELETE entire Section A.

INSERT new Section A as follows:

A. The City, in cooperation with the signatories of this agreement, will develop a master plan which outlines the general concept and shows the location(s) of the proposed park and trails. The master plan will incorporate the following BLM-administered lands:

Parcel 1, NE1/4SW1/4, Parcel 2, N1/2SW/14NE1/4, Parcel 3,
NE1/4NW1/4SE1/4, Sec. 31, T. 37 S., R. 2 W., W.M.

The master plan may incorporate the following County Parks administered lands:

37 2W 32BB Tax Lot 2300 Less the Concert Pavilion area.

The City and the JWA cooperators are hereby granted the right to include the three BLM parcels and the County Parks parcel as described above into a master plan subject to approval by BLM and County Parks for the purpose of recreational development, use, and protection, without payment of rent.

The City and JWA agree to take the lead in contacting and coordinating with other intermingled land owners for permission to enter and cross, and for permission to incorporate portions of these lands into the overall master plan.

DELETE entire Section D.5

INSERT new Section D.5 as follows:

This agreement may be amended by mutual accord to include other groups or government agencies. Such an amendment will be in writing and will become effective only when signed by the City, County Parks, BLM and JWA.

DELETE entire Section D.6

INSERT new Section D.6 as follows:

This agreement may be terminated by the BLM, the City, County Parks, or JWA with a ninety (90) day written notice. A unanimous vote of the City Council is necessary to terminate the City's participation in this agreement.

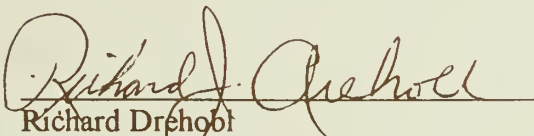
DELETE entire Section D.7

INSERT new Section D.7 as follows:

This agreement will remain in effect until terminated as herein provided. A cooperative review by all parties will be conducted as needed to determine a continued need for the agreement.

Signatures:

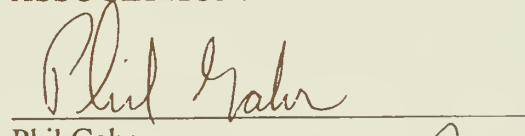
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT:


Richard Dreho
Ashland Resource Area Manager

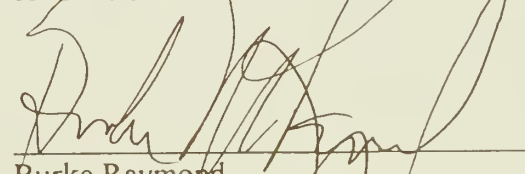
CITY OF JACKSONVILLE:


Jim Lewis
Mayor

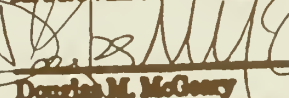
**JACKSONVILLE WOODLANDS
ASSOCIATION:**


Phil Gahr
President

JACKSON COUNTY:


Burke Raymond
County Administrator

APPROVED AS TO FORM:


Douglas M. McGeary
Assistant County Counsel



The City of Jacksonville



Jackson County Parks



Southern Oregon
Land Conservancy



The Bureau of
Land Management



The Jacksonville
Woodlands Association

RECREATION